CMP-SCMP-74-26

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B. C. C.

June 25-28, 1974

U. I. C. C.
AUG 22 1974
LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023

https://archive.org/details/survey-of-peoples-republic-of-china-press_june-25-28-1974_26

CMP-SCMP-74-26

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5641-5644
June 25-28, 1974

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

COLOR FILMS

Handle Things with Circumspection and Make the Heroes Prominent - by Hsiao Mu 1

REVOLUTIONARY MODEL PLAYS

Consistently Adhere to the Brilliant Models of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line in Literature and Art - by Wen Hsiao 9

P'INGCHU OPERA

Model Theatrical Works Propel Revolution in P'ingchu Opera 15

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U S Department of Commerce
Springfield VA 22151

Page

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young People Help Build Up Northeast China Border Area 18

FARM PRODUCTION

Cultural Revolution Promotes Farm Production in Hsien Near Peking 20

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inner Mongolia Reports Good Spring Lambing Results 22

COAL MINERS

Sports Activities in Peking Coal Mine 23

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CHAD

Chadian Trade Mission Arrives in Peking 25

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese PLA Friendship Delegation 25

Chinese Film Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang 26

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Volleyball Teams Conclude Friendly Visit to Mexico 26

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets with Norwegian "Red Youth" Delegation 27

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Romanian Radio and Television Delegation 27

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Exposes Soviet Preaching About "Forgetting Things of the Past" 28

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Pavilion at Barcelona International Fair 29

Page

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Sri Lanka Shipping Delegation 31

CHINA AND US

Herbal Pharmacology Study Group from United States Leaves Peking for Southern Parts of China 32

Vice President of Friendship Association Meets with American Visitors 32

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Footballers Leave Belgrade for Home 33

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian Journalists Delegation Arrives in Peking 33

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Latin American Press Comments on Issue of Maritime Rights 34

NATIONAL

RANKS OF MARXIST THEORISTS

Continued Growth of a Contingent of Workers' Theorists As a Result of Effective Measures Adopted by Szuhsin Cotton Mill in Tientsin 35

A Contingent of Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Theorists Gradually Set Up in T'ienchu Commune, Hsunyi Hsien, Peking, in the Course of Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius 38

LANGUAGE REFORMS

Criticize the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and Promote the Reform of the Written Language 40

Leadership Pays Attention to the Gains Scored in the Popularization of the Standard Spoken Language 44

Learn from the Masses of Workers and Peasants and Actively Simplify the Chinese Characters 47

The Teaching of Standard Spoken Language Cannot Be Neglected 49

WORKER ACTIVISTS IN MARXIST STUDY

Workers Activists in Marxist Study at Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant . . . 50

Page

SOCIALIST COOPERATION IN INDUSTRY

Socialist Cooperation in Shanghai's Industry 52

FISHERIES

East China Reservoir Becomes Major Supplier of Fresh Water Fish 54

TIBET

Literary, Art Workers Mature in Tibet 55

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Friendly Race between Chinese, Albanian Cyclists 57

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Ambassador J. Addis Gives Reception in Celebration of Birthday of Queen Elizabeth Second 58

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Baksetball Team Plays First Match against Canadian Team in Vancouver 58

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih Meets with Japanese Friendship Delegation from Inspection and Testing Circles 59

Japanese Economic Delegation from Five Counties in Chugoku Area Leaves Peking for Southern China 59

Kobe Youth Football Teams from Japan Play Friendly Matches in Tientsin 60

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Attorney General Reaffirms Innocent Passage Through Malacca Straits 61

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leaves for UN Conference on Law of Sea 62

Page

Background Material: Conference on Law of Sea 62

US AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "Where the US Tragedy Lies" 65

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DPRK Vice Chairman Confers Orders on Chinese PLA Friendship Delegation 66

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Peking Press Circles Give Banquet in Honor of Zairian Journalists Delegation 67

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peru Upholds 200-Mile Maritime Right 68

Peru, Panama Uphold 200-Mile Maritime Right 68

Defence of 200-Mile Maritime Rights an Irresistible Trend 69

NATIONAL

LANGUAGE REFORMS

Simplification and Standardization of Chinese Characters 73

Properly Run Short-Term Training Classes in Phonetics and Set Up Hardcore Contingents for the Teaching of Phonetics . . 78

Adopt a Correct Attitude Toward New Simplified Characters Used by Students in Composition - by Fu Shu-sung 83

"MAY 7" CADRES SCHOOLS

The Brilliant Road and the Fruitful Results 85

GLORIFICATION OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Cultural Revolution Brings Changes to Central China Hsien 90

SELF-RELIANCE

East China Hsien Develops Water Conservancy and Power Industry Self-Reliantly 93

RURAL CLUBS

Rural Club in East China 94

Page

MACHINE BUILDING

Tientsin Builds 500-Ton Floating Crane 96

COAL MINES

New Shaft Mine Goes into Production in Northeast China 97

TIBET

Winter Wheat Planted in Tibet Gives High Yield 97

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Photo Exhibition "China Today" Concludes in Sydney 100

CHINA AND BHUTAN

New Chapter of Friendship between China and Bhutan 100

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Ambassador to China Leaves for Home 102

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Friends Visit North China Province 102

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Yeh-chiu Meet Japanese Architects 103

Peking Reception in Honor of Japanese Shooting Delegation 103

Japanese Osaka Port and Harbor Administrators' Delegation Leaves Peking 104

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese and Korean Football Players Hold Friendly Match 104

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

New Chinese Ambassador to Malagasy Leaves for Post 105

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Radio and Television Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 106

Page

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Exposes Soviet Revisionists' Aggressive Designs on Bangladesh 106

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Scientists Delegation Concludes Visit in West Germany 108

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexico Publishes Book on Defense of 200-Mile Maritime Right 108

Canadian Jurisdiction Over Fisheries Will Be Expanded, Says Canadian Minister 110

NATIONAL

LI CHIH IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN CONFUCIANISM AND LEGALISM

Li Chih, a Progressive Thinker Honoring Legalism and Opposing Confucianism - by Ch'ing Szu 111

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

Negation of the Great Cultural Revolution Means Retrogression and Restoration - by Chang Wen-hsiang 124

Famous Chinese Locomotive Crew Study "Manifesto of Communist Party" 127

NUCLEAR TESTS

Press Communique 130

RANKS OF THEORISTS

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Train a Contingent of Theoretical Workers in Struggle 130

TRANSFORMATION OF DESERTED AREA INTO LAND OF ABUNDANCE

Former Malaria-Ridden Area in Southwest China Becomes Land of Abundance 134

Page

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PLANTS

Central China Provinces Build Small Chemical Fertilizer Plants 135

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Japanese Friends 137

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Delegation of Ishikawa Prefectural Assembly Members 137

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Tokyo Junior Chamber Inc. Friendship Visiting Group of Japan 138

CHINA AND KOREA

PLA Friendship Delegation Back in Peking from Korea 138

Chinese People's Liberation Army Friendship Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home 139

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Which Old Tsarist "Tradition" Are the New Tsars Carrying On? . . . 140

What Stuff Is "Alliance with USSR" Peddled by New Tsars 144

CHINA AND US

Chinese Amity Association Vice President Meets American Friends 146

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Zairian Journalists Delegation 147

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Foreign Minister Reiterates 200-Mile Maritime Right . . . 147

Latin Americans Uphold 200-Mile Maritime Right 148

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

June 25, 1974 No. 5641

****
* NATIONAL *
****

COLOR FILMS

Handle Things with Circumspection and Make the Heroes Prominent

- a review of the color film "Fighting on the Plains"

by

Hsiao Mu (晓牧)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 5, 1974)

At the time of commemorating the 32nd anniversary of the publication of "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" by our great leader Chairman Mao, the color film of the modern revolutionary Peking opera "Fighting on the Plains," which has been shown in one place after another in urban and rural areas throughout the country, is a new gorgeous flower blossoming in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius on the socialist screen in our country. This film implements the principle of creation based on "making three things prominent" and assimilates the past experiences in shooting films with revolutionary model plays. It is "true to the stage and higher than the stage" and is a film with many unique features. On the basis of striving to absorb the spiritual essence of this revolutionary model play and faithfully preserve the artistic achievements on the stage, this film makes use of the special skills of movies in conjunction with the movie form of expression to bring out, enrich and develop the important points, so as to embody the special artistic qualities of bright colors and unity in form in the Peking operas, develop the artistic infectious power unique to the movie, make the colossal images of the heroic figures more clearcut and moving and further deepen the thematic thought.

I

The stage and the film are two different artistic forms. When the revolutionary model plays are shifted from the stage onto the screen, the question of selecting stage scenes crops up because of the editing of shots in the films and the changes in shooting the scenes and the angles of shooting. What to take, what to make prominent and what to omit directly reflect the world outlook, the literary and art viewpoints and the principle of Party spirit in the re-creation of the movies. The color film "Fighting on the Plains" resolutely criticizes and casts away the revisionist fallacies of "centering the focus on whoever has a part to play" and unswervingly implements the principle of "making three things prominent" in the revolutionary model plays. It pours out all the enthusiasm onto the principal heroic character, strives to bring out Chao Yung-kang's important scenes, singing passages, lines and performance, and painstakingly designs and films one group of wonderful shots after another.

"Fighting on the Plains" is a vigorous song of victory for the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare. The objective conditions of guerrilla warfare require the guerrilla forces to "act secretly and swiftly," "like the flowing water and the swift wind" in fighting. In the film, through the ingenious use of cinematographic techniques, the series of shots on Chao Yung-kang when he comes down from the mountain in the starry night all the more vividly bring out the specific characteristics of guerrilla warfare and portray the special features of the time in which the principal heroic figure is placed. From the time the fighters hurriedly rush forth from the rugged mountain paths and creep rapidly into the "sorghum fields" until the advance detachment takes cover and reconnoiters at the road intersection and angle of the camera at all times closely follows the actions of the characters and is changed and shifted accordingly. After Chao Yung-kang appears on the scene, singing the leading passage, he immediately dashes across the screen and whips along as fast as wind and lightning in the grove of green trees. The camera follows him swiftly. This series of constantly changing and shifting shots follow and organically blend with the vigorous and nimble footsteps of the fighters and the melody of the music into a smooth and allegro rhythm which fully reveals the militant outlook of the guerrilla heroes in "rushing to the battlefield like the flowing water and swift wind" and their extensive fervor in "sweeping behind enemy lines like the uninhibited, furious waves." Following this, the overall picture appearing on the camera lens abruptly changes to a close-up: wearing a military hat of the 8th Route Army on his head and a jacket in purple printed cotton-cloth, Chao Yung-kang majestically and gallantly leaps before the eyes of the audience. The strong contrast between the two shots, the full composition of the close-up picture and the sculpture of the healthy and handsome facial features of the character imbue Chao Yung-kang's first "pose onstage" with an artistic charm which is all the more eye-catching.

The heroic personality of Chao Yung-kang is molded in the great people's war. As the "son of the workers and peasants," Chao Yung-kang

deeply understands that the masses of the people constitute the fountainhead of his wisdom and strength and the guarantee for his elimination of the enemies and attainment of victory. His heart's cord forever rises and falls together with the pulse of the masses of the people. In order to thoroughly portray this aspect of Chao Yung-kang's personality, the film makes concerted efforts to emphasize it and play it up. In the two scenes--"a harmonious relationship of the fish and water" and "tenacity" in the film, a close-up is shot two times from the same angle and of the same scene to repeatedly and artistically handle Chao Yung-kang's gaze at the iron spade. This is an example of the successful use of cinematographic techniques.

In the preceding shot, the guerrilla force shifts to the house of Chang Ta-niang on a stormy night. A fighter carelessly bumps against the iron spade with which Ta-niang digs the tunnel. Fearing that this would startle Ta-niang, Chao Yung-kang promptly and gently picks up the iron spade. On seeing the surface of the spade which has been reduced to the shape of the crescent moon through wear and tear, he cannot suppress his feelings which arise from the sight and ten thousand thoughts come to his mind. He thinks of "his fellow-villagers in distress who have borne wounds" and "enthusiastically dedicated themselves to the War of Resistance." He repeatedly urges himself to "constantly bear in mind the safety and condition of the people." This reveals the unique function of the close-up in manifesting the spiritual world of the character and vividly and minutely depicts the lofty personality of Chao Yung-kang marked by his boundless love for the people.

In the next shot, Chang Ta-niang has already died as a martyr. Returning from the funeral, Chao Yung-kang thinks of the past and once again picks up this iron spade. On seeing the object, he thinks of the departed person and his emotions churn like the flow and ebb of the tides. "P'ingch'uan has a border but enmity is boundless"--the great sorrow and indignation gush forth from the bottom of his heart. The close-up again carefully portrays the expression of his tearful eyes and his mood burdened with torrents of sad thoughts. At this time, a close-up of the iron spade is inserted with the surface of the spade sprinkled with tears. The visual image seen all the more deepens the thoughts and frame of mind of the character.

What these two shots have taken out are only minute details in the stage scenes, but they have correctly grasped and played up the revolutionary heroism of the heroic figures, thus greatly increasing the artistic infectious power. The shots of the same characters, stage properties, angles and scenes which are repeatedly used also act in coordination with each other to link up the ideological content they embody, thus emphatically bringing out the class nature of Chao Yung-kang who has a close flesh-and-blood relationship with the masses of the people and shares their fate and giving us an extremely profound impression.

The scene "In the Sorghum Fields" is the ideological high tide in the whole play. It vividly reflects the enormous power of Chairman Mao's thought on the strategy of guerrilla warfare. In this scene, Chao Yung-kang's core singing passage--"Chairman Mao's revolutionary line guides

me so that I will never lose my bearings in my navigation"--emphatically reveals the main traits of his personality in profoundly understanding and consciously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and military thought. Full-length singing passages with multiple gradations constitute an important means used to mold the principal heroic characters in the revolutionary modern Peking operas. Since it is a solo performance by the principal heroic character on the stage, the screen version has no choice of the characters from the stage scene, and the simile expressed with shots in the movie is itself a "close view" or "close-up." Therefore, in shooting this singing passage, the film mainly makes use of the movement of the camera and changes in the rhythm to properly bring out the artistic stage achievements of the Peking opera, and in conjunction with the ideological content of the singing passage, gives priority to such key sectors as the most important singing verses and performance, so as to make the revolutionary heroism of the heroic characters more profound and touching.

In the beginning, in the section showing Chao Yung-kang in the process of pondering over and judging whether "Kameda really comes to carry out a 'mop-up' or sets a trap," the rhythm of the movement of the camera profoundly, slowly and delicately depicts his carefully sizing up the complicated situation. Following this, the singing passage laden with profound feelings and the rhythm rich in variations pour out Chao Yung-kang's reverence for our great leader Chairman Mao at the time when the struggle is most acute and violent. The camera unhurriedly and leisurely moves in accordance with the ebb and flow in his tide of thoughts. In the entire view and the long shot, it reveals his carefree heroic spirit and in the close view and close-up, it expresses his fiery revolutionary heroism and reveals the boundless strength which Chairman Mao's warm-hearted teaching has infused in this guerrilla hero who bravely fights behind the enemy line.

Starting from the four questions asking "why," the movement of the camera coordinates with the quick tempo of "K'uai San Yen" (快三眼) and gradually proceeds and accelerates to portray Chao Yung-kang's confidence in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to correctly analyze and judge the conditions of the enemy. When he sings with great excitement "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line guides me so that I will never lose my bearings in my navigation," the focus of the lens is shifted from the entire view to a close-up, thus thoroughly revealing the proletarian feelings of the revolutionary fighters with their ardent love for our great leader Chairman Mao, and leading to the climax in this singing passage.

Following this, a steady view of the entire picture reveals through Chao Yung-kang's robust and sprightly physical performance that he has discerned the plot of the enemies and manifests his determination in resolutely making decisions. The final close-up sets the clearcut scene in contrast with the strong rhythm of movement to play up the far-reaching frame of mind in the verse of "welcoming the glorious and splendid new China" and express Chao Yung-kang's far-reaching revolutionary ideals. Although this full-length singing passage which lasts seven and a half

minutes covers only nine shots, owing to the adoption of the method of long shots to coordinate movement with rest, there is a perfect composition which achieves a continuity in the singing passage as well as systematic variation which makes prominent the important points. In the rhythm of the movement of the camera, there are both tension and relaxation which complement each other. This group of shots properly reveals that Chao Yung-kang is brave and wise and calmly assumes command in the critical juncture of the struggle and shows him as an outstanding commander who has profound understanding of the objective laws governing guerrilla warfare under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

II

A typical environment is a prerequisite for molding typical characters. As an artistic form mainly based on visual images, the movies have special skills for portraying the atmosphere of the environment. The audience of the movie also require the screen to bring out a stronger flavor of life than on the stage. On the basis of "being true to the stage," the color film "Fighting on the Plains" extends and develops the stage scenery, boldly and appropriately strengthens the painting of the atmosphere of the environment and its resemblance to actual life, and takes many shots which express the feelings with scenes and commingles the feelings and the scenes, thus playing an important role in bringing out the heroic figures, revealing the characteristics of the time and deepening the thematic thought.

After the title and subtitles fade away at the beginning of the film and following the sweeping scenes slowly captured by the camera, a historical picture of the anti-Japanese struggle in central Hopei appears on the screen: on the vast expanse of desolate plains, gun emplacements cluster together and ditches and ravines run in all directions. Several lights blink on and off just like the hideous and spying eyes of the Japanese invaders. In the misty night scene, the crickets chirp softly, the dogs bark from afar and two heavy, dull gun shots shatter the silence of the autumn night. The heavy, dull and suffocating atmosphere foretells an imminent and violent "thunderstorm." This first shot in the film makes use of special cinematographic techniques and sound effects to greatly strengthen the visual impact of the stage scenery, play up the strongly realistic flavor of life and vividly outline the typical environment with clearcut characteristics. At one stroke, the audience are led into the war years in which guerrilla warfare was carried out behind enemy lines in the stalemated period of the War of Resistance against Japan, and an effective support is provided for the appearance of Chao Yung-kang on the scene leading the guerrilla forces.

"The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." This is the most fundamental basis for the inevitable victory of the people's war and is also the central thought profoundly expounded in "Fighting on the Plains." The guerrilla forces led by Chao Yung-kang can ride freely through the vast P'ingch'uan and come and go in and out of tigers' dens and dragons' lakes because they closely rely on the bastion

of iron erected by the millions upon millions of class brothers. In the scene "a harmonious relationship between the fish and water," in accordance with the careful design in stage art, the film develops the skills unique to movies in portraying the environment and uses a heavy touch to deliberately play up the artistic mood which is full of revolutionary feelings, enhance the profoundly harmonious relationships between the army and the people and their unity in fighting, and deepen the thematic thought.

In front of the house of Chang Ta-niang in the fortress village to resist Japan, the serene and fresh moonlight over the pond, the framework strung with luxuriant and green melon vines, beans and peas, the sunflowers which magnificently stand upright, the resplendent mallow flowers, the pimiento under the eaves, the purple morning-glories on the roofs of the sheds....all interwine into a scene of the revolutionary countryside which is fraught with vigor and vitality, and reveal with a profound moral the spiritual state of the revolutionary people "with beaming countenances" in the darkness before daybreak. Although they are under the sanguinary rule and brutal mop-up operation of the enemies, they embrace a resolute faith in victory of the "immense" future of the resistance against Japan, systematically make arrangements for their livelihood and production and fight resiliently and perseveringly.

The film makes full use of this exuberantly vital atmosphere of the environment and shoots a series of pictures which have rich and matching colors and form a full but neat composition. It enthusiastically eulogizes the revolutionary heroism and revolutionary optimism of the broad masses of the revolutionary people represented by Chang Ta-niang and their profound feelings for the people's kinfolk army, so as to reveal the class foundation of Chao Yung-kang's great wisdom and courage.

The sorghum fields are the battlefields for launching guerrilla warfare on the plains and natural shelters for the fighters to hide themselves and wipe out the enemies. In order to make prominent the characteristics of this typical environment, the film has, on many occasions, extended and developed the two wings of stage scenery and deeply and broadly unravelled the splendid pictures of "warfare sweeping over the sorghum fields." In the scene called "In the Sorghum Fields," the light of the resplendent and rosy clouds before sunset is reflected upon the bright green willow branches. The strong and lush leaves of the fire-red sorghum and golden unhulled millet waver gently in the breeze, like dense layers of long green walls spread everywhere on the vast plain. When the army and the people jointly encircle and wipe out the enemies on the plains, in accordance with the development of the plot, the film intentionally and gradually shifts the battlefield from the village to the sorghum fields outside the village. The fighters and militiamen make use of the natural geological conditions and things in the locality and freely sally forth or retreat in the battle, thus displaying the bravery of the guerrilla fighters in the sorghum fields.

III

"Fighting on the Plains" eulogizes the great guerrilla war of resistance against Japan and directly brings out many heart-stirring battle scenes. In this film, the combat skills manifested in fighting embody clearcut national style and the strong spirit of the time, thus playing a special role in molding the heroic figures. The film fully reflects this important achievement in the stage art of the Peking opera, emphatically brings out the battle launched by the fighters and militiamen using rifles and their hand-to-hand combat using such indigenous weapons as big swords, red tasselled spears and hoes, and in particular brings out Chao Yung-kang's combat skills in action and vividly reveals that "our Chinese nation has the spirit of carrying through to the end a bloody battle against our enemies."

The film painstakingly designs the shooting of Chao Yung-kang's single-handed combat with the enemies in the two scenes of "capturing the gun-turret by strategy" and "wiping out the enemies on the plain." In order to meet the needs of the fast fighting actions and wide movements, some shots adopt the method of using the hand-held camera to follow and shoot the actions; in some shots, the frame-speed of the camera is lowered, and this relatively increases the tempo of the action, thus making the movements in the shots more nimble and varied and the fighting performance all the more startling and lifelike. In the dazzling hand-to-hand combat, Chao Yung-kang is at all times steadily placed in the central position of the picture, thus insuring complexity without resulting in disorder, and quick action without causing chaos, and making prominent the brave and dauntless heroic image of Chao Yung-kang in taking the initiative to annihilate the enemies.

There is, in particular, ingenuity in the handling of the shot in which he disguises himself as the driver of the cart and snatches the sword with bare hands. There is first of all a change in the focus in the shot--the entire view is rapidly shifted to a close-up which films the action of Chao Yung-kang when he avails himself of the brief moment of grabbing at the rifle of the Japanese soldier to lower his head and look at the sword. This reveals his composed and unpertubed countenance in the struggle in which he is outnumbered by the enemies. Closely following this is a close-up of the Japanese saber which Chao Yung-kang has just knocked down and tread upon. He takes advantage of the inattention of the enemies and suddenly stretches and places his foot on the back of the knife. The scene is suddenly widened to completely capture his brilliant action of neatly lifting and catching the knife. Once Chao Yung-kang has the sharp knife in hand, he immediately cuts and chops in every direction and puts the enemies to rout. These two shots integrate a long shot with a close-up and are completed in one breath. They reveal the difficulties in portraying the fighting techniques and also make prominent Chao Yung-kang's awe-inspiring reputation of fighting single-handedly against ten people.

Similarly the film has outstandingly handled the fighting scenes of the masses. In the war which concludes the whole play, after the main force has rushed to the Changchuang, several shots of the whole scene taken

in succession at a tilted angle film the actions of the militiamen that suddenly leap out from the concealed holes in the walls and of the fighters that closely pursue the fleeing enemies and climb over one high wall after the other. With a closely-knitted rhythm and relentless vehemence, they unravel the miracle performed by the army and the people in encircling and wiping out the enemies. The manifestation of the fighters in fighting against the enemies with big swords in hand is coordinated with sound effect. Wherever the knife passes, the swishing sound of wind is heard and the Japanese invaders are frightened out of their wits. At the high-light of the battle, in a long shot of the entire scene, Chao Yung-kang jumps high up over the sorghum field. He leaps out and fights into the enemies' formation like a divine soldier descending from heaven with irresistible vehemence.

In shooting the fighting scenes, the film at all times adheres to the principle of making fighting techniques serve the purpose of manifesting revolutionary heroism and molding the heroic figures. It attends to the beauty in the form of actions as well as manifests the heroic feelings of the heroic figures. It strives to achieve perfection and coherency in the techniques and movements and also makes prominent the valiant features of heroic figures in a short time. It plays up the vigor and speed in the rhythm of fighting actions as well as maintains the relative stability of the heroic figures. In short, it manifests the exquisite fighting techniques as well as brings out the revolutionary heroism of the heroic figures.

*

The success in shooting the color film "Fighting on the Plains" is another profound criticism made by the revolutionary literary and art fighters against Lin Piao for following the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and maliciously attacking the great proletarian cultural revolution in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. It is a powerful counter-attack against the backlash of the revisionist black line in literature and art.

Although there are still some deficiencies in this film--for example, the use of light in the night scene is not refined enough, the light source lacks clarity and there is a lack of order--on the whole, the film is better and better shot as it proceeds. We deeply believe that subsequent to the continued deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the further popularization and development of the revolutionary model plays, our garden of socialist literature and art will become even more prosperous and thriving under the sunlight of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY MODEL PLAYS

Consistently Adhere to the Brilliant Models of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line in Literature and Art

by

Wen Hsiao (闻 啸)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 23, 1974)

Under the excellent situation marked by the constant deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, our further study of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" is of great significance. This brilliant historical document is a beacon showing the way for the proletarian revolution in literature and art. The proletarian revolution in literature and art with the revolutionary model plays as its hallmark has incessantly acquired new fruits of battle under the guiding light of the "Talks," and is rapidly marching forward along the road to victory. Today, in the struggle to deeply criticize the counter-revolutionary criminal acts of Lin Piao's imitating Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," and to hit back at the handful of class enemies who vainly attempt to negate the fruits of the revolution in literature and art, we must seriously study the "Talks," warmly praise the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, praise the great success of the revolutionary model plays, and further consolidate and expand the luxuriant fruits of the revolution in literature and art.

The Canon of Proletarian Literature and Art

In the "Talks," Chairman Mao teaches us: "All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants, and soldiers and are for their use." This is the cardinal direction of proletarian literature and art. Adherence to or negation of this direction is the focus of the struggle between Marxism and revisionism, and between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

Under the solicitude of the Party's Central Committee, the revolutionary literary and art fighters of the proletariat followed the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao in his "Talks." In the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines, they cleared away the obstacles in their way away from the many restraints imposed by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art, and were the first ones to launch violent attacks against the stubborn fortresses of the landlord and bourgeois classes, such as the old Peking opera, ballad, symphony, etc. They have fostered the dazzling revolutionary model plays, and set up brilliant models for proletarian literature and art.

The revolutionary model plays are the fruits of victory of the proletarian revolution in literature and art, and are socialist newborn

things. They have grown vigorously from nothing to something, from a few to a great many, in the violent class struggle and two-line struggle. The history of the birth and development of the revolutionary model plays has eloquently proved that the revolutionary newborn things are an infallible historical law.

The revolutionary model play is a brilliant canon for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. With the clearcut proletarian principle of partisanship and through applying the method of creation by combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, it has sculptured with wholehearted revolutionary passion a group of models of proletarian heroes and bared with immense revolutionary indignation the heinous features of the enemies of the nation and the class. It has changed fundamentally the situation on the stage of literature and art in China that has for a long time been under the dictatorship of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. The emperors and princes, generals and ministers, talented scholars and beauties, demons and monsters have all been driven away from the stage, and the heroic characters of the workers, peasants, and soldiers have proudly mounted the stage. The reversal of history on the stage of literature and art in China over hundreds and thousands of years has been reversed once again, and the workers, peasants and soldiers have really become the masters of literature and art. This is a great event that knows no precedent in the history of literature and art.

The revolutionary model plays have profoundly reflected the course of arduous revolutionary struggle carried out by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CCP and the great leader Chairman Mao in the past half century. They have praised the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and composed a volume of magnificent epics glorifying the proletarian revolution. With a high degree of unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form, they have become the art treasures of the proletariat, and have won the unanimous admiration of the revolutionary people at home and abroad, thus making all works of literature and art of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism pale into insignificance.

In his "Talks," Chairman Mao has called upon us to praise the proletariat and the laboring people. Therefore, making diligent effort to sculpture the heroic image of the workers, peasants and soldiers is a fundamental task of socialist literature and art.

The revolutionary model plays not only have made use of the successful practice of art to sculpture a series of dazzling models of proletarian heroes, but have at the same time provided rich and valuable experience on the question of how to sculpture heroic models for the creation of proletarian literature and art.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching--"The lifestyle reflected in the works of literature and art can and should be higher, stronger, more concentrated, more typical, more ideal than ordinary practical life. Therefore, it is more popular in nature"--the revolutionary model plays

use the proletarian world outlook and the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism to complete the sculpture of the typical characters through typifying the conflict of contradictions. These heroic models are originated from life, but are higher than life. They are the class representatives of the proletariat and have essences in common with the proletariat. Such common essences are also expressed through their clearcut individual characters. Therefore, these heroic models have successfully embodied the dialectical unity of the common character and individual character of the proletariat. Although the brilliant images of a group of heroes of the workers, peasants and soldiers, such as Li Yu-ho, Yang Tzu-jung, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing Kuo Chien-kuang, Fang Hai-chen, Yen Wei-ts'ai, Chiang Shui-ying, Chao Yung-kuang and K'o Hsiang hold different combat posts at different times and shoulder different missions, their class essence is in common in that they all warmly love Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, loyally implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and insist on fighting for the communist ideal of "emancipating the whole of mankind." Because the concrete environment in which they live are different, the designated historical period and the concrete objective realities of class relations have determined their thoughts and feelings, characters and disposition, and consequently the means of struggle employed to accomplish their combat assignments, and the thinking and action expressed therein have all their own clearcut individual characteristics.

The artistic practice of the revolutionary model plays demonstrates that the models of the proletarian heroes must be sculptured with the basic line of the Party as the guiding ideology in the violent clash of contradictions. We must converge the definite contradictions of class struggle and the two-line struggle in front of the heroic characters, and offer the heroic characters ample scope for displaying their heroism so as to develop the contradictions. We must fully reveal the acuteness of class struggle and the two-line struggle so as to sharpen the contradictions, and give the heroic characters the strength and ability to control and handle the contradictions and finally find solutions for the contradictions.

"The nature of a thing is mainly determined by the principal aspect of the contradiction that has gained predominance." Therefore, in the emergence, development, intensification, transformation and solution of the clash of contradictions at all levels, the models of proletarian heroes must at all times play the leading role in the clash of contradictions. This calls for giving prominence to the positive characters among all characters, to the heroic characters among the positive characters, and to the principal heroic character among the heroic characters.

The artistic practice of the revolutionary model plays also demonstrated that in sculpturing proletarian heroic characters, it is necessary to portray the many profiles of the characteristics of their personality so as to make heroic images towering and full. We must carefully portray the ideological qualities of the heroic characters so as to exhibit their noble spiritual world and fully reveal their high degree of consciousness in class struggle and the two-line struggle.

We must bring into play all artistic means to serve well the sculpturing of the models of proletarian heroes. From the writing of scripts, directing, performance, to music, dance, stage art, etc., we must serve this fundamental mission of sculpturing the proletarian heroic images. Following Chairman Mao's instructions on "making the past serve the present, and foreign things serve China," and "weeding out the old to let the new emerge," the revolutionary model plays have critically inherited all the useful things in the art forms of the past for reform and creation. We have zealously sculptured well the models of proletarian heroes and consequently made these herioc models radiate with luster and become models for the broad masses to learn from.

The revolutionary model plays are "powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people, and for attacking and destroying the enemy." In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the historical experiences provided by the revolutionary model plays on class struggle and the two-line struggle are lively teaching materials for us to conduct education in ideological and political lines, and have an enormous militant role to play.

The great success and far-reaching significance of the revolutionary model plays have set worthy patterns for proletarian literature and art. Spurred by the revolutionary model plays, the broad masses of professional and amateur writers and artists on the literary and art front have actively created literary and art works to warmly praise the new era and new characters. An abundance of good and relatively good works have appeared and the development of the proletarian revolution in literature and art is being deepened. There is the touching scene of a hundred flowers of all hues blossoming on the stage of literature and art in China.

Defend the Fruits of Victory of the Proletarian Revolution in Literature and Art

It is necessary to point out that in the past ten years, there has always been an acute and complicated struggle going on around the revolutionary model plays. The essence of the struggle is whether or not to follow the proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art as charted by Chairman Mao in his "Talks," whether or not to adhere to making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, whether or not to serve proletarian politics and socialism, and such major questions of right and wrong bearing on the orientation.

The handful of class enemies represented by Lin Piao, the loyal disciple of Confucius and Mencius, are extremely hostile toward the excellent situation of the proletarian revolution in literature and art. They hide in dark corners, and viciously curse the revolutionary model plays in a vain attempt to extinguish the raging fire of the imposing revolution in literature and art. They try their utmost to disparage the great success of the revolutionary model plays, denounce the political contents and perfect art forms of the revolutionary model plays, vilify the towering and perfect models of proletarian heroes, and wildly attack the proletarian principle of partisanship and the series of laws governing the creation of art embodied by the revolutionary model plays.

The fruits of victory of the proletarian revolution in literature and art must be protected with warfare. The newborn things of the great proletarian cultural revolution must also develop in the midst of struggles. Deep-going criticism of all fallacies that attack the revolutionary model plays is an effective rebuff against those class enemies who vainly attempt to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, and is also an important component of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

Some people attack the "scarcity of works" at present, and disseminate the notion that "the present is not as good as the past." All facts have replied in the negative. The proletariat would never divorce itself from class viewpoint and political line to talk about the "abundance" or "scarcity" of works. Take for example the quantity of works. In the past few years, following the eight revolutionary model plays of "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy," etc., a series of new revolutionary model works, such as the "Red Lantern" with piano accompaniment, the piano concerto "Yellow River," the revolutionary modern Peking operas "Ode To the Dragon River," "The Red Detachment of Women," "Fighting on the Plains" and "Azalea Mountain," and revolutionary symphony "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" have emerged. The revolutionary dance operas of "Ode to Yimeng" and "Children of the Grassland" are being staged on an experimental basis. There are also a number of plays under revision or creation. Meanwhile, following the example of the revolutionary model plays, there have appeared throughout the country many patterns of works of literature and art which are revolutionary in content and healthy in form; and numerous amateur worker-peasant-soldier artists have also come to the fore. If we look at the problem from the standpoint of the proletariat, we should say that works of proletarian literature and art are rapidly burgeoning to prosperity as never before. How can we say that "there are few works," and the "present is not as good as the past"?

However, those feudal, bourgeois and revisionist works have really become "scanty." Can the proletariat tolerate the free spread of works of this kind? No. If the proletariat do not occupy the grounds of revolutionary literature and art, the bourgeoisie will definitely want to occupy it. The history of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the literary and art front has demonstrated this iron-clad fact. Do the enemies really abhor the scarcity of proletarian works? No. They are groaning about the scarcity of bourgeois works, but detest the abundance of proletarian works of literature and art. Even though there were only one piece of the latter kind, they also would hate it and want to pull it up by the roots.

From this we can see that the notions of so-called "scarcity of works" and "the present is not as good as the past" are but their vain attempt to negate the great success of the revolutionary model plays and their vain attempt to extinguish the blazing fire of the proletarian revolution in literature and art in order to take over the stage for the literature and art of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism.

There are also some people who clamor for "breaking away from the conventions of the model plays." Antagonistic classes adopt distinctly different attitudes toward the same thing. As the bourgeoisie sees it, the principles that the proletariat wants to follow are definitely a kind of "convention." As this would obstruct and limit the free spread of bourgeois literature and art, how could the bourgeoisie not oppose it? This can only show that those advocates for "breaking away" are the loyal disciples of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art, and are stubborn opponents to the proletarian revolution in literature and art. The so-called "breaking away from the conventions" is actually opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, opposition to the correct orientation of proletarian literature and art, opposition to the experience provided by the revolutionary model plays for the creation of a series of proletarian works of literature and art. Fallacies of this kind are a reprint of the long-criticized "theory of departure from classical thought and rebellion against the established road" under the new situation. Do they really not want any "conventions"? No. Their conventions are many. Aren't the theory of "opposing subject matter as the decisive factor," the "theory of no conflict," and the "theory of middle characters," etc., the "conventions" they desperately cling to? The so-called "breaking away from conventions" is only a deceptive method for them to stubbornly cling to the bourgeois stand, and to cover up the attack against the proletariat by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao who had been toppled.

In his "Talks," Chairman Mao clearly points out: "In the world today, all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." The purpose of the bourgeoisie in wildly opposing proletarian literature and art is for making a vain attempt to restore bourgeois literature and art that serve the political line of the bourgeoisie!

History shows that revolutionary newborn things constantly grow in strength through struggle. To be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but good thing. As Chairman Mao has wisely pointed out, "It is still better if the enemy attacks us wildly and paints us utterly black and without a single virtue, since it demonstrates that we have not only drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves but achieved a great deal in our work." The enemies' zealous attack against the revolutionary model plays has not impaired in the least their brilliance. The revolutionary model plays are born and they grow up and gain strength in the violent class struggle and two-line struggle. Meanwhile, they have also brought the whole proletarian revolution in literature and art to forge ahead in triumph along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must further popularize revolutionary model plays, seriously learn from the revolutionary model plays their creative experience, continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art, and bring still greater prosperity to the cause of socialist literature and art.

* * *

P'INGCHU OPERA

Model Theatrical Works Propel Revolution in Pingchu Opera

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1974)

the popularization of the model theatrical works that were born during the great proletarian cultural revolution has promoted the revolution in china's local operas. the production of the "hsiangyang store", a much-revised version of pingchu opera performed by the peking pingchu opera company, is a new fruitful result gained by chinese local opera artists in learning from the successful experience of creating the model theatrical works.

the "hsiangyang store" takes as its theme the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the commercial front. it has sharply defined characteristics of our time and bubbles with life. led and supported by the store party branch, the heroine, liu chun-hsiu, a new shop assistant dedicated to the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers, breaks with conventional practice and volunteers to bring goods to the doorsteps of the workers and staff of a nearby new plant. in the process she battles her way through the conservative thinking of the store manager and, with the close cooperation of the plant's workers and staff, frustrates the obstruction and sabotage by the class enemies engaged in profiteering, finally emerging victorious in the class struggle and the two-line struggle on the road of serving the people. the new play depicts the growth of a generation of new people, full of revolutionary vigour and vitality, in the field of socialist commerce.

the worker-peasant-soldier audiences praise the new opera for reflecting the fiery struggle and life on the commercial front. it is a good opera brimming with revolutionary enthusiasm, they agree. a young shop assistant said: "the 'hsiangyang store' has taught me a good lesson. it urges me to love my work and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers heart and soul."

pingchu opera, characterized by its liveliness and easily-understood lyrics, has a wide audience in north china. a number of plays on contemporary themes were presented in the pingchu style after liberation. but, under the domination of liu shao-chi's revisionist line in literature and art before the great proletarian cultural revolution, they failed to mirror actual struggle and life correctly. the "hsiangyang store" was first produced and performed by the peking pingchu opera company in 1963. "middle characters" were given prominence in the original play and a class enemy was a very active character on the stage, who, tongue in cheek, propagated to the audiences the vulgar, decadent stuff of the bourgeoisie. the revolutionary workers and the party branch secretary were put in a subordinate, supporting

position. at that time, the revolutionary artists of the company attempted to rewrite the play in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, but they met with obstruction and sabotage by the revisionist peng chen.

the artists of the peking pingchu opera company, during the cultural revolution, criticized the revisionist line in literature and art. inspired by the model theatrical works, they revised the play seven times. learning from the experience of the writers of the model theatrical works who tried by every means possible to enthusiastically portray the heroic images of the proletariat, the pingchu opera artists did likewise to present in the "hsiangyang store" the image of a revolutionary hero on the commercial front. the course of rewriting the play was also a process of their continuous, ever-deepening criticism of the revisionist line and learning from the experience of the production of the model theatrical works.

applying the principle, as in the model theatrical works, of giving prominence to the positive characters among all characters, giving prominence to the heroic characters among the positive characters and giving prominence to the principal heroic character among the heroic characters, they made a thorough analysis of the play and decided to present the young shop assistant liu chun-hsiu as the principal heroic character and make the development of the play, the addition or reduction of the scenes and acts and the disposition of the rest of the cast serve to portray the revolutionary qualities of the heroine liu chun-hsiu. guided by the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, they placed liu chun-hsiu in the midst of sharp, complicated conflicts and let her undergo steeling and maturing amidst fierce struggle. in the face of the sabotage and attacks by the class enemy, she puts up a resolute fight till the former's reactionary features are fully revealed. while adhering to principled struggle, she at the same time does patient pursuasion as regards the store manager who sticks to conventional practice and disapproves of bringing goods to the doorsteps of the workers, and who lightly believes in the rumours spread by the class enemy and wants to transfer liu chun-hsiu to some other job. tsui yu-hai, the teenage shop assistant who accompanies liu chun-hsiu on her rounds of delivery, looks down upon socialist commercial work and does not understand the significance of the struggle involved. liu chun-hsiu helps him warm-heartedly. her activities in the class struggle and the two-line struggle combine to bring out her revolutionary qualities -- faithfulness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and daring to struggle and being good at struggle. to give more prominence to the heroine, the writers added, among other things, a scene in which liu chun-hsiu carries forward the revolutionary tradition of hard work and sells goods from a basket on her back. all this serves to show in a profound and vivid way the wholehearted devotion of the young shop assistant to the people. the parts of the

other positive characters including the party branch secretary wang yung-hsiang are so arranged as to reveal how liu chun-hsiu matures with the education and nurturing of the party and the workers. revised in line with the experience of the model theatrical works, the "hsiangyang store" takes on a completely new look, and the image of a radiant young hero on the commercial front stands in bold relief before the audience.

working in the same vein, the artists also introduced bold innovations to the music and singing of the pingchu opera. they discarded the old practice of assigning the best arias to the best singer regardless of the role he or she plays, a practice which separates the singing from the development of the play and from the ideas and feelings of the characters. with a view to giving prominence to the principal hero, they rearranged all the singing passages in a rational way and assigned the main and best arias for liu chun-hsiu so that the musical image of the heroine is predominent throughout the play. while paying attention to retaining the fine points and characteristic style of the pingchu opera, they made bold reforms of the melodies. for instance, a certain melody was conventionally used to express sorrow and distress. this time, while retaining the beat of this melody, they removed the melancholy tones and replaced it with spirited tones to depict liu chun-hsiu's staunchness and calmness in struggle. as for some other melodies, they deleted the unctuous and vulgar elements and retained the powerful and ringing notes to give expression to liu chun-hsiu's joy when she takes up a job upon graduation. these changes prove quite satisfactory.

to better bring out the heroine's revolutionary mental outlook, the artists drew on some fine performing movements traditional in pingchu opera. on the other hand, they devised quite a number of new techniques which were created out of real life and in keeping with the personality and feelings of the principal character. all this combines to portray a bright and brave liu chun-hsiu.

learning from the experience of producing the model theatrical works also promotes the revolutionization of the thinking of the artists of the peking pingchu opera company. in the past few years they have worked alongside commercial workers at more than 40 stores, selling goods behind the counter or delivering wares from a pushcart. many of the plain but vivid dialogues in the new version were acquired through participation in such labour. actress chang shu-kuei, who plays the leading role in the opera, said: "in our socialist commercial work, the workers and staff serve the people wholeheartedly, making light of fatigue and difficulty, willing to undertake whatever troubles there may be, and assisting the customers diligently. this is a profound lesson to me. so, whenever i sing those arias in praise of the commercial workers, my heart swells with pride as if i were one of those shop assistants so dedicated to their work."

"without the revolution in literature and art there would have been no re-birth of our pingchu opera; without the experience of the model theatrical works, there would have been no 'hsiangyang store' as it is today," said the noted actor ma tai, who acts the part of the store party branch secretary. "on the stage, everyone of us works to give prominence to the principal character, the heroine, and everyone of us volunteers to let her have the best lighting and the predominent position. this is something entirely unimaginable in the past. under the pernicious influence of the revisionist line, we actors and actresses donned the clothes of the characters in the play, but everyone wanted to attract the audience's attention by giving the best of his own performing technique so as to win personal fame. today, chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the experience gained in producing the model theatrical works make us see whether on or off the stage we are all fighting together for the sake of the cause of the proletariat."

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young People Help Build Up Northeast China Border Area

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jun. 14, 1974)

more than 150,000 educated young people have settled on 80 state farms in northeast china's border province of heilungkiang, since 1968, the year chairman mao issued the call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside".

these young people from peking, shanghai, tientsin, chekiang and other provinces and municipalities have played an important role in building up the border area. many young cadres are maturing in struggle.

the well over 7,000 school-leavers on the shanho farm have worked in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle to build up new farming centres while expanding old ones on the vast virgin land on the 50th parallel.

in the spring of 1970, the farm leadership decided to set up a sub-farm in a river valley. led by a veteran cadre, about 100 young people felled trees and put up shanties in the wilderness. they built a dam 100 metres long and six metres high, dug a canal seven kilometres in length and reclaimed 200 hectares of virgin land. they delivered to the state 250 tons of grain that year.

they went in for farmland improvement the following year and reaped three tons of grain per hectare. moreover, they succeeded in growing rice in this high-altitude cold area, and per-hectare yield averaged nearly four tons.

the sub-farm distinguished itself both in revolution and production, and was cited as an advanced unit in heilungkiang province in the drive to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. last year, the young people reclaimed an additional 1,000 hectares of wasteland.. braving biting cold more than 30 degrees below zero, they dug up frozen silt from the river to improve poor soil. in this way they transformed 120 hectares of cropland in three months. the area now has many brick houses flanking wide, tree-lined roads.

the educated young people on the shanho farm have also promoted scientific farming. they have organized some 20 scientific experimental groups, and set up a centre to breed fine seed strains.

five educated young people experimented with 145 wheat strains on a plot of two-thirds of a hectare and reaped 3.25 tons of wheat. they popularized good wheat strains suitable to local conditions.

a shanghai girl named fu feng-ying with her comrades succeeded in acclimatizing vegetables that used to grow in areas south of the yangtze river in this northernmost locality with short frost-free period and low temperature. cauliflower, rape, asparagus lettuce and several other kinds of vegetables from south china now grow well in the area. the yields of cauliflower and rape are as high as 40 tons per hectare.

the educated young people on the farm have planted 400 hectares of windbreaks and other trees, and built 75,700 square metres of housing.

apart from recreation and sports activities, the young people study politics, general knowledge, science and technology in their spare time. they have read the "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the civil war in france", "the state and revolution" and other works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they cited iron-clad facts about their maturing in the rural areas to criticize lin piao's crimes in preaching the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and in spreading the outrageous lie that the settling of educated young people in the countryside was "reform through forced labour in a disguised form". the study and criticism have helped them raise their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, and they are more determined to settle in this border region and devote themselves to the building up of the new socialist countryside.

the young people are maturing politically. in the past five years, 122 people on the farm have joined the communist party of china, and 1,574, the communist youth league. the farm's party committee pays great attention to training young cadres in class struggle and production. to date, 135 have been promoted to leading posts at various levels.

FARM PRODUCTION

Cultural Revolution Promotes Farm Production in Hsien Near Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1974)

pingku county in the peking area reports a 51.7 per cent increase in grain output last year over 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. actual output came to 130,000 tons, averaging six tons per hectare. forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery also made big progress.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, cadres and commune members of the county cited these facts to refute lin piao's shameless slanders against the cultural revolution.

located on the southern slopes of the yenshan mountains, pingku county consists of 19 people's communes. over 60 per cent of their land is on arid hillsides, vulnerable to both drought and waterlogging. grain output was only 2.3 to three tons per hectare before the cultural revolution because liu shao-chi's revisionist line hampered the peasants' socialist enthusiasm and consequently the growth of the collective economy. after the cultural revolution began, the cadres and commune members criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and worked to boost farm production. grain yield steadily rose to three to 3.75 tons per hectare.

in 1971, the county party committee paid greater attention to the two-line struggle and advanced the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. grain output that year totalled 100,000 tons, averaging 4.3 tons per hectare. cotton output averaged 0.75 tons per hectare.

but the county was hit by an extremely serious drought in 1972. the county party committee carried out education among rural cadres and commune peasants on the party's basic line, and gave full scope to their enthusiasm for

socialism. they overcame the drought through sustained efforts and reaped 3.6 tons of grain per hectare. though the yield was lower than in 1971, the county party committee and the masses were not discouraged. they set themselves the target of six tons per hectare for 1973.

while discussing how to reach the target, some people regarded soil improvement, irrigation and fertilizer as the major factors. but the leading members of the county party committee, drawing on their own experience, concluded that the party's basic line was more important. "if we forgot the party's basic line, we should be led astray as we had been before the cultural revolution," they said. they decided to put stress on education on the party's basic line and give full scope to the masses' initiative.

most of the ten standing committee members of the county party committee went to work at the grassroots level, and 437 out of the 477 commune cadres stayed regularly in production brigades. the cadres joined the peasants in studying the party's basic line and improving farming methods and speeding up farmland capital construction.

in 1973, inter-planting and catch-cropping methods were adopted on 90 per cent of the level land. this made it possible to grow two or three crops a year. the county last year sank 128 pump wells, equivalent to one-fourth of the total sunk during the previous ten years. it also dug nine irrigation canals and built 1,700 small water conservancy projects. twenty thousand hectares or two-thirds of the county's farmland are now irrigated as against 13,000 hectares before the cultural revolution.

during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the county party committee has led cadres and commune members in summing up their experience and reviewing the great changes brought by the cultural revolution. they have come to see more clearly that adherence to chairman mao's revolutionary line means victory.

both farm production and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius have been going very well this year. the 12,000 hectares of wheat and 5,000 hectares of barley are generally better than the crops last year thanks to intensified field management.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inner Mongolia Reports Good Spring Lambing Results

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jun. 14, 1974)

inner mongolia, one of china's leading stockbreeding regions, netted more than 4.6 million new-born animals in the lambing season that ended late in may. the survival rate of young animals showed big increases over last year. herds of foals, calves, lambs and young camels are grazing on the vast inner mongolian grasslands.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, herdsmen of various nationalities cited the rapid growth of production and steady improvement in their living standards after liberation to condemn lin piao for parroting the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. filled with indignation, they pledged themselves to redouble their efforts to raise more animals to support the socialist revolution and construction. "we'll never allow ourselves to be thrown into the abyss of suffering again," they said.

by relying on the strength of the collective economy, the minority herdsmen in many communes and production brigades made concerted efforts to deliver and raise young animals with meticulous care.

in a banner in the bayan naor league, more than 80,000 young animals were delivered and the survival rate reached as high as 98 per cent. all the calves, foals and young camels delivered on a grazing ground in the west uchumucin banner this year are growing well, thanks to the herdsmen's careful tending.

during the busy spring lambing season, leading cadres at various levels went to work alongside the herdsmen and joined them in studying marxist-leninist works, including chairman mao's writings. the secretary of a commune party committee in the szutzuwang banner toured all 120 grazing centres. he joined local herdsmen in criticizing lin piao and confucius and working out measures to deliver lambs and raise young animals. under his guidance, the work was done much better than last year.

COAL MINERS

Sports Activities in Peking Coal Mine

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1974)

inspired by the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, miners of the wangpingtsun coal mine of the peking mining administration are taking an active part in sports. this has added to the lively atmosphere and improved the miners' health, which is conducive to achieving better results in grasping revolution and promoting production.

situated on the western outskirts of peking, the mechanized coal-mine has a total of 4,700 miners. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports, the miners are engaged in spare-time sports activities such as basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, athletics, body-building shadow boxing, mountaineering, swimming and tug-of-war. inter-workshop competitions in ball games, athletics and tug-of-war are frequent.

criticizing lin piao for preaching the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" in an attempt to restore capitalism, some veteran miners recalled: in the hateful old society, we were maltreated and exploited by capitalists, and we lived on the brink of death every day. how could we have sports facilities. after liberation, we miners began living a happy life as masters of the state. chairman mao and the communist party have saved us from the abyss of misery, shown great concern for our health and created conditions for us to engage in sports activities. we now enjoy high political status. but the renegade and traitor lin piao spared no effort to deprive the workers, peasants and soldiers of their access to sports activities. we will never tolerate this. three party members organized "an old miners' physical training group". they have such sports activities every morning as hill slope hiking, running, morning exercise, and body-building shadow boxing. the improvement of their health ensured regular attendance in their work.

the coal mine's party organization attached great importance to the promotion of sports among the miners. one of its standing committee members was given the task of promoting sports. the party committee discussed the matter periodically. one of the unanimous opinions reached at these discussions was: we must not only concern ourselves with cutting more coal of better quality, but also concern ourselves with the health of the miners. we must implement conscientiously chairman mao's revolutionary line in sports. the party committee called on cadres at all levels to help popularize sports by taking the lead in physical training. in

response to the call, vice-chairman of the mine's revolutionary committee pan chung-chun joined the miners in sports training and was a member of the mine's tug-of-war team although he was approaching 60.

all seven cadres of the 360-member no. 2 quarry team of the mine took part in sports training. although chronically troubled by a partially crippled leg, hsieh yu-chieh, a committee member of the team's party branch and chairman of the trade union organization, chose hiking and light calisthenics for his training programme. after more than a year of training, he could move his leg better than before and started to play table tennis. the quarry workers praised him for his determination to train hard so that he could contribute more to the revolution. more than 200 of the quarry workers took part in sports regularly. they competed in eight basket-ball tournaments, two volleyball and 20 table tennis tournaments in the past year.

as the mine is in a mountain, the miners had to build their sports grounds by first levelling the slopes. but they were not deterred by the difficulty. the leadership urged the miners to make apparatus by their own efforts and in a frugal way. they made basketball backboards, highjump uprights, pingpong tables and volleyball and badminton sets. foundry workers used scrap iron to make dumbbells.

with the help of the teachers and students of the peking physical culture institute, the mine introduced a set of physical exercise specially designed for the miners last autumn. it was popular among the miners.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND CHAD

Chadian Trade Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1974)

a chadian trade mission led by mahamat gabdou, director of commerce of the ministry of modern economy, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

the mission was greeted at the airport by hsueh na, a departmental deputy director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and kolossoum beti, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chadian embassy here.

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese PLA Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 14, 1974)

president kim il sung, great leader of the korean people, today received the chinese people's liberation army friendship delegation with li ta as leader and sun hung-chen as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were colonel general li yong mu, director of the general political bureau, and lieutenant general pak jung guk, deputy chief of staff, of the korean people's army.

tieh lei, military attache of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

president kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly talk with the delegation.

Chinese Film Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 14, 1974)

a chinese film delegation arrived here today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation is led by lo kuang-ta, leading member of the film sub-group of the cultural group under the state council.

it was greeted at the railway station by chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art, li cho hup, director of the ministry's general bureau of film, as well as film actors and actresses.

liu chun-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Volleyball Teams Conclude Friendly Visit to Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 12, 1974)

the chinese men's and women's volleyball teams with chang chien as leader and wang chih-chiang and hsu li-yun as deputy leaders left here on june 10 and 12 respectively. the chinese women's team is going to canada for a friendly visit to that country.

the chinese teams arrived here on may 22 for a friendly visit to mexico at the invitation of the mexican sports confederation and the mexican volleyball federation.

they visited mexico city and 15 other cities of 10 states in mexico and had 22 friendly matches with the mexican men's and women's volleyball teams. during their visit they were warmly welcomed by mexican officials, athletes and masses of people in various places.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang gave a farewell reception for the chinese teams in the embassy on june 10.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets with Norwegian "Red Youth" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the norwegian "red youth" delegation led by h. ogrim, chairman of the "red youth".

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned ou tang-liang, chia hsueh-chien and chu liang.

while in china, the delegation visited factories, people's communes, schools and hospitals in peking, yenan, sian, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow and toured the tachai production brigade. while in peking, the delegation had discussions with leading members of the municipal committee of the communist youth league. the norwegian delegation is to leave china in near future.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Romanian Radio and Television Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1974)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the romanian radio and television delegation led by traian puscasu, deputy director-general of the romanian radio and television.

delegation members present at the meeting were ion barna, ion lavric, mihail lazar and vintila turcu.

present on the occasion were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, romanian embassy attache cristache mocanu and peking-based correspondent of the romanian radio and television ilie tecuta.

also present were li che-fu, deputy director of the chinese central broadcasting administrative bureau, wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of other departments concerned yang chao-lin and tan tien-feng.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Exposes Soviet Preaching About "Forgetting Things of the Past"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1974)

following are excerpts from a signed article entitled "preaching about 'forgetting things of the past'" carried by the "people's daily" today:

"forget things of the past" and "look to the future" -- these elegant words are not mottoes preached by a priest in a church to his congregation, but aphorisms presented by no less a dignitary than soviet foreign minister a.a. gromyko to the developing countries in "support" of their efforts for "economic progress".

while meeting with mexican foreign minister in new york not long ago, the soviet foreign minister offered him the following advice: in drafting the "charter of economic rights and duties of nations" to be submitted to the united nations, the developing countries should not mention "the old and past grievances between developed and under-developed countries"; instead, they should "forget things of the past" and "look to the future" so as to "establish a new order in which the rights of all people are respected and there is peace and justice for all humanity". according to gromyko, it appears that so long as the people of the third world "forget things of the past", the world of today would become a paradise "for all humanity".

what after all are the things of the past, "the old and past grievances between developed and under-developed countries", which mister gromyko urged the third world countries to forget?

to put it bluntly, the protracted colonial enslavement of asian, african and latin american countries by imperialism; the unbridled plunder of the rich resources of the asian, african and latin american countries by imperialism; and the fleecing of the asian, african and latin american peoples by imperialism through buying cheap and selling dear.

is it true that all these facts replete with blood and tears have become things of the past to be forgotten today as asserted by the soviet revisionist gentlemen?

let's listen to the reply of the third world. the "economic declaration" adopted by the 4th summit conference of non-aligned countries said it well: imperialism "is the biggest obstacle to the emancipation and progress of the developing countries"; the imperialists carry out "economic aggression" "in a different guise". the bitter past remains to be harsh realities facing some countries today. take the instance of soviet revisionist social-

imperialism -- one of the biggest international exploiters of the present times. it controls and exploits some third world countries under the signboard of "disinterested assistance"; it makes huge profits by selling arms at high prices in the name of "supporting the national liberation movements"; it pays lip service to "equality and mutual benefit" while engaged in exchanges of unequal values to seek high profits. for instance, the soviet revisionists are in no way any less unscrupulous than the old colonialists in plundering india. the indian monthly "liberation" pointed out that the things plundered by the soviet revisionists from india "are the same as those extracted by the british colonialists" in the past. public opinion in the asian, african and latin american countries indignantly denounced them as "soviet colonialism", pointing out that their expansion abroad was "identical with (that of russia) two centuries ago". this is no exaggeration.

all this makes it plain that it is for the sake of covering up their plunder of today and continuing on a still bigger scale in the days to come that the soviet revisionist chieftains preach about "forgetting things of the past" and "looking to the future". their request that the third world countries refrain from mentioning "past grievances" against imperialist exploitation is in fact a demand that there should be no "present grievances" against exploitation by the imperialist superpowers.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Pavilion at Barcelona International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1974)

the members of the exhibition group for the pavilion of the people's republic of china took part for the first time in the barcelona international fair from late may to early june carrying with them the chinese people's friendship for the spanish people.

in the nine days of exhibition, the spanish people's friendly feelings towards new china and the chinese people have left an unforgettable impression on them.

this was the 42nd barcelona international fair which began in spain in 1929. a member of the working staff of the fair said, "a new characteristic at this

fair different from that at any previous one was the participation of the people's republic of china."

the chinese pavilion was reported in all barcelona papers, one of which said that from the exhibits at the chinese pavilion, one might see china's "new phenomenon of economic development" after the great cultural revolution.

the chinese pavilion covered an area of 1,200 square metres. from may 30 to june 7, it received thousands upon thousands of visitors every day including jose garcia hernandez, first vice-premier, antonio barrera de irimo, second vice-premier, and other officials of the spanish government.

the spanish people were anxious to know about new china. many visitors said with deep emotions that a visit to the chinese pavilion was like a visit to new china. they watched closely photos recommending the chinese people's productive labour, the life of women and children as well as revolutionary art and literature. at the cinema hall, people saw with great interest the chinese films "the white-haired girl", "the red detachment of women" and "acupuncture anaesthesia".

the spanish people's friendship for new china could be felt through many visitors. one day, a young working couple came to the chinese pavilion early in the morning and left it with reluctance late in the afternoon. before leaving, they told the chinese working staff, "we love china". on the afternoon of may 30, the chinese pavilion was closed because of a reception. a group of visitors who came from afar stayed in front of the chinese pavilion for a long time. as they would leave barcelona the following day, they said, they wished that they could visit it that very day. the chinese working staff met their request and they were extremely gratified. in the last two days of the exhibition, many visitors surrounded the chinese working staff asking for autographs.

among the pavilion's big attractions were scale models of tachai brigade and taching oil-field operations and the tankiangkou water conservancy project. the visitors showed special interest in these exhibits because they saw in them the self-reliant and hard-working spirit of the chinese people.

greetings were offered every day during the fair to the chinese working staff at the pavilion, or when they were met outside, on the achievements and progress made by china under the leadership of chairman mao. one of the visitors said that the chinese pavilion impressed one with the "fruits of an industrious and victorious people". another said, "china has taken on a new look. i am pleased at her prosperity." an 81-year-old man had troubled to make a journey of 100 kilometres to the chinese pavilion to hand his congratulatory letter, which reads, "i heartily

welcome your exhibition in spain. it is my hope that you will come again next year, and i'll then again congratulate china. please convey my greetings to the chinese people and to chairman mao tsetung."

the chinese pavilion owed much of its success to the efforts made by the spanish people and in particular those concerned with the exhibition. when the exhibits were shipped to barcelona, the port and transport workers immediately got them sent to the pavilion site. spanish workers at the fair cleared the ground for the chinese to build their pavilion. it was with such spanish people's efficient help that the chinese pavilion was completed five days before its opening.

in the few days of exhibition of the chinese pavilion at the fair, the friendly feelings cherished by the spanish people towards the chinese people were unforgettable. the friendship between the two peoples is sure to grow as their contacts are becoming ever more frequent.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Sri Lanka Shipping Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1974)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the shipping delegation from sri lanka led by punchibanda gunatillake kalugalle, minister of shipping and tourism.

present were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and delegation member karandawela d. silva.

also present were yu mei, chinese vice-minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned han li-ping and yuan chih-ping.

CHINA AND US

Herbal Pharmacology Study Group from United States Leaves Peking for Southern Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1974)

the herbal pharmacology study group from the united states led by louis lasagna, m.d. concluded its study tour of peking and left here by air today to tour southern parts of china before leaving for home.

during their stay in peking, the group members were guests at a banquet given in their honour by yen chun, a leading member of the chinese medical association. they visited pharmacology research institutions, hospitals, a school and a library and had an academic discussion with their chinese counterparts. they also toured historical sites. they visited tientsin on june 10 and 11.

Vice President of Friendship Association Meets with American Visitors

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the delegation of the "evans f. carlson friends of the people's republic of china" from the united states led by charles m. grossman, chairman of the organization.

the delegation has visited peking, kwangchow, shanghai, changsha, shaoshan and yenan. while in peking, the delegation presented chinese departments concerned with fir and spruce saplings as a token of friendship. yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service, gave a banquet in honour of the american friends. the delegation will leave peking for home shortly.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Footballers Leave Belgrade for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 13, 1974)

the football team of the peking physical culture institute left here for home yesterday at the conclusion of a ten-day friendly visit to yugoslavia.

the chinese footballers visited belgrade, pristina and skoplje and played three friendly matches with student teams of these cities, winning two matches and losing one. they were accorded a warm and friendly reception wherever they went.

on the morning of june 11, milan ercegan, vice-chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation, received yang hsiu-wu, leader of the chinese team. miroslav popovic, chairman of the yugoslav student physical culture federation and vice-director of the belgrade university, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese visitors. in the evening, chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, gave a reception on the occasion of the team's visit to yugoslavia.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian Journalists Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1974)

a zairian journalists delegation led by mpanumpanu-bi-banda, member of the political bureau of the popular revolutionary movement of zaire, director of the zairian press agency and president of the national journalists association, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of peking press circles.

present at the airport to greet the zairian guests were leading members of peking press circles and departments concerned, including chu mu-chih, teng kang, peng hua, chen chun and chang chen-tung. zairian ambassaodor to china nguvulu lubunda was present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Latin American Press Comments on Issue of Maritime Rights

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1974)

some latin american newspapers have pointed out that the stand of the superpowers is diametrically opposed to that of the developing countries on the issue of maritime rights.

the argentine paper "la nacion" in an article on may 29 discussed the confrontation that will appear at the forthcoming third u.n. conference on the law of the sea. the article pointed out: "the developed countries are bound to depend ever more on countries that possess reserves of non-renewable raw materials and, curiously, those are under-developed countries. in other words, the rich will depend on the poor; hence, the rich try to pursue a policy of plundering the soil and sub-soil products of this new continent which is the sea-bed."

referring to the proposal of latin american countries on 200-mile maritime right, the article said: "it is significant that one of the most pronounced expressions of latin american nationalism is exactly the united defence of their respective marine resources. in the past two years the latin american proposal has received support from many countries of africa and asia that simultaneously extend their jurisdiction over the adjacent sea." it expressed the conviction that this proposal stands a good chance of success at the coming law of the sea conference, despite the strong opposition by the maritime powers.

the brazilian paper "jornal do brasil" pointed out in an editorial on may 26 that the big powers insist that the seas should be open to navigation and air traffic as international zones. but brazil and many other countries stand for 200-mile maritime right while big powers like the soviet union and the u.s. are against it.

the salvadorian paper "la prensa grafica" said in an editorial on may 24 that at the caracas conference the strong powers will use science, technology and the capacity to exploit marine resources as a pretext to oppose the proposal of latin american countries on 200-mile maritime right. el salvador upholds 200-mile limit of the territorial waters.

a dispatch carried in the chilean paper "la tercera" on june 13 said that chile and other countries of the latin american continent have always energetically defended the principle of 200 nautical miles.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

June 26, 1974 No. 5642

****
* NATIONAL *
****

RANKS OF MARXIST THEORISTS

Continued Growth of a Contingent of Workers' Theorists As a Result of Effective Measures Adopted by Szuhsin Cotton Mill in Tientsin

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 6, 1974)

(Our own correspondent) The CCP committee of the Tientsin Szuhsin Cotton Mill pays attention to grasping the cultivation of the ranks of workers' theorists as a long-range plan for adhering to Marxism and opposing revisionism. At present, from the workshops to the squad units, there has initially formed a contingent of workers' theorists comprising more than three hundred people, who are not divorced from production and are playing their role in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

At first, the Party committee of the Szuhsin Cotton Mill did not pay much attention to building up the rank of theorists, and did not grasp this task firmly. Consequently, the ranks of the workers theorists did not flourish for a long time.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, an incident at the fine yarn workshop of the second spinning section taught them a very profound lesson. Everybody was very angry as this workshop criticized Lin Piao's theoretical program--"theory of innate genius"--for usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. However, because they did not clearly understand the causes of the differences in knowledge and ability among people, they could not grasp the essence in criticism and were not able to hit at the vulnerable spot. Later, two comrades of this workshop assiduously studied related chapters in "On Practice" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and applied the Marxist theory of knowledge based on the combination of theory with practice to explaining that the differences in the knowledge and ability among men were mainly due to their different class status, the difference in degree of depth and breadth of their participation in practice, and the difference in the degree of subjective initiative

exerted by each individual in practice. They hit the nail on the head by baring the reactionary essence of the "theory of innate genius" advocated by Lin Piao. Their criticism was so convincing that they were praised by the workers. This made the Party committee of the factory understand that if the proletariat cannot overcome the bourgeoisie and revisionism theoretically, socialism will not be able to win ultimate victory.

From then on, they placed the work of cultivating the ranks of workers' theorists on the agenda of the Party committee for discussion. They decided to select one to two workers from each squad unit who had a high awareness of the two-line struggle and a strong consciousness in study and who were willing to study and discuss problems and had a definite ability to express themselves to form a contingent of workers' theorists based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young.

The most important methods adopted by the Party committee of the Szuhsin Cotton Mill to bring up the ranks of theorists are:

(1) To hold short-term training sessions at irregular intervals. The theorists at the core are required to go one step ahead and learn beforehand the contents that the masses want to study, and to purposefully select in a planned manner the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao for study so that they can learn more and study deeper.

In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party committee of Szuhsin Cotton Mill has organized in all more than 50 reading classes for training the theorists at the core by rotation. Meanwhile, they have also sent part of the theorists at the core to participate in the reading classes organized by leading organs at a higher level and the relevant units to systematically study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. At present, the theorists at the core have finished studying the five philosophical essays by Chairman Mao, the "Communist Manifesto," and the relevant chapters of "Anti-Dühring" according to the unified study plan of the whole factory, and many comrades have also studied the writings by Marx and Lenin, such as "Criticique on the Gotha Program," Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classic Philosophy," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "Imperialism Is the Highest Stage of Capitalism," etc., and some other writings of Chairman Mao. Some comrades have also individually selected for study Chinese history, world history, history of philosophy and history of ideology, and have deepened their understanding of the basic concepts of Marxism.

(2) To hand the questions raised in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius to the theorists at the core for discussion and study so as to enable them to undergo steeling in the theoretical struggle and to gradually raise their knowledge of Marxist theories.

Soon after the start of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party committee of the factory organized the theorists at the core to run study classes. They used the basic concepts of Marxism to

make in-depth anatomy of Lin Piao's political and theoretical program of "returning to propriety," and its class contents. Some comrades wrote materials for instruction, some wrote critical essays, and some comrades even compiled the history of the factory. They used the tragic and miserable lot experienced by the old workers of the factory in the old society to reveal and criticize the reactionary essence of "to subdue one's self and return to propriety," and to give impetus to the practice of reading and study by all staff members and workers of the factory and the deepening of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

(3) To constantly convene experience exchange meetings for the ranks of workers' theorists, help the theorists at the core to sum up experience, and establish advanced models. This promotes private study among the ranks of workers' theorists, and also give impetus to all staff members and workers of the factory to read and study seriously.

After an old worker of the front spinning workshop of the second spinning section took up the work of a tutor of the workers' theorists, he insisted on associating theory with reality before every lesson. Prior to every lesson, he invited some old and young workers from the class to study together and prepare lessons collectively, and also paid attention to associating such lessons with the realities of the unit. His instructions gave prominence to the central themes were clearcut in viewpoint and were closely linked with the reality of struggle in this unit, much to the welcome of the workers. The Party committee of the factory opportunely summed up the experience of this old worker. Since the start of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party committee of the factory has also helped the instructor of the workers' theorists to sum up experience in how to properly combine study with criticism and to link up theory with reality. It has convened a number of meetings for exchange of experience in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. This plays a better role in raising the political ideological standards of the ranks of workers' theorists and giving impetus to deepening the development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

* * *

A Contingent of Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Theorists Gradually Set Up in T'ienchu Commune, Hsunyi Hsien, Peking, in the Course of Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 6, 1974)

(Our own correspondent) In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the T'ienchu commune of Hsunyi hsien, Peking city, has gradually set up theoretical groups at the three levels of the commune, the brigade and the production team, according to the need of the struggle. In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, this contingent of theorists has led the masses to study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao's important instructions on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and the related documents designated by the Central Committee. It has organized and guide the masses, in relation to the major question of right and wrong in actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, to deepen the criticism of Lin Piao's reactionary program that follows the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and vainly attempts to restore capitalism, thus giving impetus to the development in depth of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Is it necessary to build a contingent of poor and lower-middle peasants' theorists in the countryside? At first, the Party committee of the commune had no adequate understanding on this question. After the start of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a wave of enthusiasm for mass criticism was quickly whipped up. In order to penetratingly and thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and to deeply and thoroughly criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocated by Lin Piao, the cadres and masses had a pressing need for the study of revolutionary theories and the mastery of the weapon of criticism. The Party committee of the commune deeply felt that only by setting up a contingent of poor and lower-middle peasants' theorists could this formidable task of making Marxism triumph over revisionism, and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure be accomplished. The commune adopted the method of recommendation by the masses, discussion by the Party branch and approval by the Party committee to set up theoretical groups at three levels, with emphasis laid on taking the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main body, and enforcing the three-in-one combination of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the educated young people and the political cadres.

After the formation of the contingent of theorists, the Party committee of the commune and the various branches firmly grasped training and education, with emphasis laid on grasping four aspects of work.

Firstly, to strengthen ideological education. Both the Party committee of the commune and the Party branch of the brigade have organized studying classes for the instructors, and organized everybody to study the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao. Meanwhile, they have also discussed

the experience of relevant units forming theoretical groups. Some brigades have even invited old Party members, old poor peasants to give lectures on village history and family history to these theoretical groups. The broad masses of instructors profoundly realize that our struggle needs Marxism. They all express their intention to study theories for the revolution, to carry forward Comrade Lei Feng's spirit of the "nail" with no fear for hardship or exhaustion, to break through the cultural barrier, and to scale the pinnacles of theories.

Secondly, to organize them to read and study seriously. Training on special topics is conducted according to the needs to enable them to learn and digest knowledge bit by bit and make a mickle with many a little. The instructors of the brigade are organized to study half a day in every ten days, the instructors of the commune are organized to study once a month, and a short-term training class is run every quarter. They emphasize the need to give play to the enthusiasm of the instructors and the various theoretical groups with each person squeezing out time to conduct painstaking private study and to conduct properly the group discussion. The instructors of theories of the Lout'ai brigade constantly bring the problems they encounter in private study and in guiding the masses to study to the theoretical groups for discussion.

Thirdly, to improve ability through struggle. Befofore the commune convenes a mass criticism meeting, the instructors are first organized to practice criticism. They are also mobilized to conduct discussion in advance the questions that the masses are going to criticize. After a period of training, many instructors not only are able to give guidance with the language of the masses but also are able to write critical essays as well as to take the lead in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. The theoretical group of the T'aoshan brigade has altogether nine instructors, and seven of them have already mounted the rostrum to give lectures and make criticism.

Fourthly, to pay attention to inspection, summing up things, giving assignments, transmitting experience and teaching methods. After the establishment of the ranks of theorists, the Party committee of the commune has conducted two inspections within a relatively short period of time. Recently, it has also convened a meeting for the ranks of theorists in the whole commune to exchange experience, and to recount the reinforced leadership of the Party branches, the attention paid to bringing the role of the theoretical groups into play, and their experience and insight in their effort to play a proper role as instructors of theories. This plays a role in consolidating and improving the ranks of theorists, and giving impetus to the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORMS

Criticize the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and Promote the Reform of the Written Language

by

the reporting group of Chiuchen ch'ü, Tienmen hsien, Hupeh Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 25, 1974)

At present, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is developing in depth throughout the country. In the process of conducting conscientious study and in-depth criticism, the poor and lower-middle peasants often feel that the too many strokes in the complex form of Chinese characters bring some inconvenience to study and criticism. They ardently hope that under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the tempo of reforming the written language could be stepped up so that it may better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Recently, we visited some of the basic-level cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the Luling No. 3 production brigade under the Liuho commune in T'ienmen hsien, Hupeh Province. They criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in association with the actual practice of reforming the written language, and expressed some views in way of reforming the written language.

Ai Yao-ch'i (a poor-peasant commune member): In the old society, I had no opportunity to study culture. After liberation, I entered an evening school, learned to write my own name and gradually learned a bit of cultural knowledge. During the study, I often felt that there were too many strokes in the Chinese characters, and learning them was very strenuous. Simplified Chinese characters are what we poor and lower-middle peasants hope for. If such characters as "hsiao" (蕭), "hsiang" (鄉) and "ch'ien" (潛) could be simplified into (肖), (向) and (汗), a great deal of trouble could be saved. Liu Shao-ch'i and company vigorously propagated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and vilified the work of simplifying the Chinese characters as something that "will make us suffer greatly in the future." This is completely nonsense and is for opposing progress and reform. We hope that continued effort will be made to simplify the Chinese characters to step up the tempo of reforming the written characters.

Liu Ch'i-shih (a poor-peasant woman commune member): Confucius said, "Of all people, girls and servants are the most difficult to behave to," and Lin Piao spread the fallacy that the destiny of a wife was determined by that of her husband." They slandered and despised the women, and wanted us to think only in terms of "edible oil, salt, vinegar, and firewood." This is completely daydreaming. We women have to vigorously criticize the fallacies of Lin Piao and Confucius, strive to study theory and culture and

bring fully into play the role of "the rightful half" in the three great revolutionary movements. In the process of study, we feel that the Chinese characters are "too many in three respects" (too many characters, too many pronunciations and too many strokes) and "difficult in five respects" (difficult to recognize, difficult to read, difficult to write, difficult to remember and difficult to use) and have brought us many difficulties. For example, in this proverb "yeh-kung-hao-lung" (叶公好龙), it is clear that the character (叶) should by habit be read as "yeh," but some of the lexicons rule that it should be read as "she" (设). The character "hsiao" (酵) of "hsiao-mu" (酵母) is read by many as "hsiao" (孝), but the lexicons rule that it must be read as "chiao" (叫). As you see, these pronunciations are troublesome to utter and are divorced from the masses. If the pronunciation of these characters could be changed, they would be easier to study.

Yin Hsing-kuei (a production team accountant): The written language is created by the working people. However, the reactionary rulers in history proclaimed that "Ts'ang Chieh created the written language" in a vain attempt to keep the written language under their control. Confucius advocated that "there are only the wise of the highest class, and the stupid of the lowest class, who cannot be changed," and Lin Piao advocated the theory of "innate genius." They both tried to hoodwink the workers and benefit for the rule of the exploiting classes. The written language must be reformed. This is the decision of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. However, due to the interference and sabotage of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type, the pace of reform was still not fast enough, and could not catch up with the demand of the developing situation. I am in charge of accounting work in the production team and often have to use some agricultural terms such as "lien-t'ao" (镰刀), "yen-t'ang" (堰塘), "ch'a-yang" (插秧) and "ch'u-tsang" (储藏), etc., which bear many strokes, are difficult to write and could often result in mistakes. Why are they not reformed? Society keeps on developing and simplified Chinese characters should also develop along with the time. The reform of the written language should break away from the taboos and devote every thought to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Ai Chiao-ch'i: The several groups of simplified characters promulgated before have been very useful to our study of culture. In the former society, when I was tending cattle for the landlord, I accidentally stepped on a piece of red paper bearing large characters written by the son of the landlord, which had fallen on the ground. The dog-like landlord promptly gave a heavy slap in the face, called me "a specter of ruin" and said that I had desecrated "Confucius the sage." At that time, I had no one to turn to. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are doctrines of enslavement and restoration. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type, who peddle the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and vilify, attack, interfere with and sabotage the reform of the written language, have got nowhere despite the trouble taken. The reform of the written language is a good thing, and we workers, peasants and soldiers have the most right to speak on it!

T'ao Chia-p'ing (a teacher of the Liuho Middle School): Over the past 20 years and more, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, the broad masses of revolutionary people and workers engaged in the work of reforming the written language, have scored definite achievements in way of simplifying the Chinese characters, popularizing the standard spoken language, and pushing through the "Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan." Out of their rapacious design to restore capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and company nonsensically said that "nobody will die if the standard spoken language were not popularized in a hundred years" and that the simplified Chinese characters "will make us suffer in the future." Under the interference of the revisionist line pushed by them, the teaching of the standard spoken language and phoneticization in schools was for a time slackened. Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have intensified the teaching of phoneticization and the standard spoken language and obtained very good results. Henceforth, we must implement better Chairman Mao's instruction that "the written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world."

Ai Ta-fang (a CYL member and rusticated youth): The work of simplifying the Chinese written language should be turned toward the workers, peasants and soldiers and should serve the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Some of the masses have created such simplified characters as "忌" (意), "苷" (喜), "廷" (建), "宀" (家), "阝" (部), "芷" (藏) and "氵" (漆), etc. In the eyes of some so-called experts, they appeared to be irrational and disorderly. Actually, they have long been popularized among the workers, peasants and soldiers, and since they have been in extensive use among the people, they should be affirmed.

Yin Hung-kuang (a senior middle school student): Many simplified characters have been popularized in society and we also use them in our school work. However, the teachers still say that they are incorrect because they do not appear on the tables of simplified characters. This is to say, they have still not been standardized. The simplified characters already popularized among the people should have the energetic support of the departments concerned, and they should be assembled, put in order and promulgated in good time so that they may become standardized simplified characters for common use.

Ai Ch'ing-chieh (a deputy production team leader): Some publications have often added phonetic symbols for difficult characters, and publishing houses have also published a number of phoneticized readers. This method is useful for propagating Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, popularizing cultural knowledge and setting in motion the work of reforming the written language. We hope that more newspapers and magazines will make effort to carry out properly the work of helping readers to recognize characters and popularize the phoneticization of the Chinese language.

T'ai Chia-ch'ing (a teacher of the Luling production brigade): The work of fixing the names of radicals for Chinese characters also could brook no delay. Some radicals such as the "口" radical, the "禾" radical, the "人" radical, and the "牛" radical are easy to name. Some

radicals such as "⺍" radical of "chüeh" (觉), the "凵" radical of "hsiung" (凶) and "han" (函), the "戋" radical of "tsai" (栽) and "tsai" (载) and the "类" radical of "ch'üan" (拳) and Yü (誊) etc., are difficult to name and we do not know how to call them. This has brought a great deal of difficulties to the teaching of characters, and it is hoped that the departments concerned will pay attention to this problem.

Yin Ch'ing-ho (a committee member of the Party branch of a production brigade and a production brigade leader): The work of reforming the written language must take the basic line of the Party as the key link and step up its tempo under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The departments concerned should go to the factories and rural areas and listen extensively to the views of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, so as to better implement the general and specific policies laid down for the reform of the written language by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and score new victories in the work of reforming the written language.

* * *

Leadership Pays Attention to the Gains Scored in the Popularization of the Standard Spoken Language

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 25, 1974)

There are in all eleven primary schools and two kindergartens in the Juichin neighborhood of Luwan ch'ü in Shanghai municipality. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, the leadership of the neighborhood organization has paid much attention to the work of popularizing the standard spoken language, and because of this, definite achievements have been scored.

(1) The leadership pays attention to and the organization implements such work. The leading comrades have said: "'All cadres must learn the standard spoken language.' This is a directive of Chairman Mao which we should firmly implement." The attention paid by the leadership is an important guarantee for developing the work of popularizing the standard spoken language. After the mobilization meeting for "popularizing the standard spoken language in middle and primary schools and pushing through the Chinese language phoneticization plan" held in Luwan ch'ü, the Party committee of the neighborhood and comrades concerned have drawn up a plan for popularizing the standard spoken language, and studied the question of how to popularize it in the whole neighborhood with the school as the key sector. The leading comrades of the Party committee have also personally conducted ideological mobilization at some of the meetings. Master craftsman Lin, a member of the workers' propaganda team and of the Party committee, speaks with a heavy Lingpo accent. However, through diligently learning to speak the standard spoken language, he has, on the basis of his own personal experience, mobilized the teachers and proved to be very enlightening to everyone. The Party committee members have participated in the neighborhood leadership group for popularizing the standard spoken language. Various schools, in response, have also set up groups for popularizing the standard spoken language.

For a time, some comrades thought that "as work is heavy at the present, it will do to grasp nominally the popularization of the standard spoken language." The leadership therefore encouraged them saying: "We must have confidence. As long as we have faith in the masses and rely on the masses, we can carry out the work well." When the work of popularizing the standard spoken language was not firmly grasped or when difficulties were encountered, the leadership again pointed out in good time: "As long as it is consistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and grasping is maintained, the masses will invariably give their support." This has given us additional confidence in adhering to the work of popularizing the standard spoken language.

(2) Make repeated propaganda to mobilize the masses. "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Taking the two-line struggle as the key link, we have conducted study and criticism in a big way, settled accounts with swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i

and Lin Piao type for their criminal acts in opposing the basic line of the Party, sabotaging the work of reforming the written language and casting aspersion on popularizing the standard spoken language, thus raising the awareness of the masses in the two-line struggle.

The teachers and the students have three "fears": fear of hardship and their inability to master it due to their advanced age; fear of shame, for should they speak improperly they would be laughed at by others; fear of affecting the quality of teaching. Through study, the teachers and students realize that popularizing the standard spoken language is essential to the revolution in education as well as the socialist revolution and construction, and is a question bearing on whether or not Chairman Mao's directive on work of reforming the written language is implemented. The Little Red Guards have aptly said, "The standard spoken language is very useful. Though we are young, our ambition is great. We must master the standard spoken language, go to the mountains and the countryside, and make the world our home."

After the mobilization, various schools have in close succession made use of broadcasts for the teaching of Chinese spelling, put out blackboard bulletins, and written poems and songs and dialogues to propagate the political significance of popularizing the standard spoken language.

(3) Grasp properly the key sector and use the point to lead the area. In accordance with the policy of "energetic promotion, implementation at the key sector, and gradual universalization" for popularizing the standard spoken language, we have laid emphasis on grasping the key sector and using the point to lead the area. We take the school as the key sector, and the teacher as the key sector in the school. We investigate conditions and require all schools to conduct supplementary pronunciation courses for teachers through specifying the tutors for Chinese spelling, fixing a timetable for conducting supplementary lessons and determining the content of supplementary lessons.

Primary classes and advanced classes have been separately conducted by various schools. At present all teachers have taken supplementary courses in Chinese spelling, and the level of their standard spoken language has improved. They pay attention to the teaching of spelling, recitation and the correct pronunciation of characters, and consequently, they play a prominent part in improving the quality of teaching. Students from the first to the seventh grades have also taken up supplementary courses in spelling, and the middle and senior classes have initially learned to look up words in the dictationary. There is some improvement in their ability to spell and read words properly. The parent of a first-year student of the Juipei Primary School has reported, "Formerly, my child could not read his lesson properly. Now, after seriously practicing reading, he has made great progress."

At present, we have succeeded in using the standard spoken language as the language for teaching, for holding meetings and for making broadcasts in all primary schools and kindergartens in our neighborhood. Each school has also in some classes students who speak the standard

spoken language after class, with some even capable of persisting in speaking the standard spoken language outside the school. There is also a marked improvement in the fundamental knowledge of the teachers and students in phonetics and their level of the standard spoken language. Practice shows that the popularization of the standard spoken language must take the basic line of the Party as its key link, and as long as the leadership pays attention to fully mobilizing the masses, this work can be carried out well.

- The group in charge of education and health of the Juichin neighborhood of Luwan ch'ü, Shanghai municipality

* * *

Learn from the Masses of Workers and Peasants and Actively Simplify the Chinese Characters

by

the revolutionary committee of the Huchou Middle School, Chekiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 25, 1974)

Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the language seminar of our school in November 1973 organized the senior middle school students to go deep among the masses of workers and peasants to conduct an investigation into the simplification of Chinese characters. They put in order the views collected from the masses and the new simplified characters in use, and sent them to the Chinese Committee for the Reform of the Chinese Written Language. By doing so, the teachers and students received another course of education in ideology and political line and enriched the content of running the school with open doors.

In the past, comrades of the language seminar constantly encountered this state of affairs in the course of teaching: The students were fond of writing the new simplified characters, but the teachers insisted on standardization, and adopted the method of criticizing simplified characters not written in the standard form. The teachers and students were unable to reach unity of views on the question of "correct characters."

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the teachers and students studied Chairman Mao's directive that "written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." They have come to realize that the written language is created by the working people, and they must also be relied upon to reform it. A sharp struggle has all along existed in the work of reforming the written language. For the sake of enabling the work of reforming the written language to better serve the socialist revolution and socialist construction, it is necessary to rely on the masses, to boldly arouse the masses and to respect the initiative of the masses. We cannot rely merely on a handful of "scholars," much less can we keep the written language mysterious and intact and forbid reform.

After raising their understanding, the teachers of the language seminar and over 200 students from six classes of senior middle two, in conjunction with learning industrial work and farming, went deep into the factories and rural areas to investigate the views of the masses of workers and peasants toward the simplification of Chinese characters. They collected the new simplified characters created by the workers, peasants and soldiers and called on the students to take the spirit of the 10th Party Congress as the pointer and write letters to the Committee for the Reform of the Chinese Written Language for the purpose of reflecting the conditions,

analyzing proble[illegible]stions to promote the work of reforming the written langua[illegible]ism of the students was very high, and through conducting [illegible]stigations, making interviews and taking notes, each person [illegible]res of new simplified Chinese characters. Some classes also compi[illegible] of the new simplified characters collected and dis[illegible]one. The students of a class put in order 298 new [illegible] The students of the six classes made at a total of [illegible].

In the cours[illegible]ducting social investigations, the students saw the pressing [illegible] of workers and peasants for reforming the written langua[illegible] realized that the masses of workers and peasants are mas[illegible]forming the written language. Student Ch'eng Tung-po was [illegible]rial work at the Huchou Electric Power Station. One day [illegible]sked him to write the character "lan" (缆) of "tien-[illegible] a sheet of paper. The old worker said with feeling: "Thi[illegible]ry difficult to write. How good it will be if it can b[illegible] The masses of workers and peasants warmly welcomed th[illegible]haracters. They said: Simplified characters are easy to recog[illegible] to read, easy to write and easy to remember.

While conductin[illegible]tions in the countryside, student Chou Hui-ling discovered that [illegible] had simplified the character "tsang" (藏) into (上). She a[illegible] the character was simplified in this way. The poor and lower-middl[illegible]her: The radical "艹" on top the character (上) deno[illegible] thing with grass and conveys the meaning of concealmen[illegible]arth was the "shang" (上), and at one glance people can pronoun[illegible]) right away. The character (上) has only six strokes [illegible]s eleven strokes less than that for the character "tsang" [illegible]simpler to write. When she heard that, she was extremely impre[illegible] The new simplified characters created by the masses of work[illegible]easants are indeed rational." This social investigation, as th[illegible] learning the materialist concept of history that slaves [illegible] history as well as the battleground for criticizing Lin Piao[illegible] concept of heroes, enabled the teachers and students to r[illegible]oncrete and lively course of line education.

*

The Teaching of Standard Spoken Language Cannot Be Neglected

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 25, 1974)

Under Chairman Mao's call that "all cadres should learn the standard spoken language," gladdening results have been scored in the work of popularizing the standard spoken language. However, there are still some problems in the work of popularizing the standard spoken language. For example, whereas the teachers of the lower grades in the primary school have been paying attention to the teaching of the standard spoken language, those of the higher grades are liable to neglect the use of the standard spoken language for teaching. Whereas the teachers of language courses in middle schools have been paying attention to popularizing the standard spoken language in teaching, those of non-language courses are often in the habit of speaking dialects in the course of teaching. Because of this, a situation has appeared in which "the younger the students the better they are able to speak the standard spoken language, and the older the students, the poorer is the quality of the standard spoken language they speak. This reflects that the understanding of the significance of popularizing the standard spoken language on the part of some of the teachers is inadequate, and the departments concerned should pay attention to this question and adopt proper measure to solve it.

We are of the view that popularizing the standard spoken language is one of the three tasks in the work of reforming the written language, and middle schools and primary schools are important grounds for popularizing the standard spoken language. Popularizing the standard spoken language in schools is definitely not a thing which only concerns a small number of primary school teachers of the lower grades and language teachers, but a common task for the broad masses of middle school and primary school teachers. We hope that the broad masses of middle and primary school teachers will read seriously works by Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, criticize deeply the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, raise unremittingly their awareness of the two-line struggle, and deepen their understanding of the significance in popularizing the standard spoken language. They must make the effort to learn the standard spoken language, set the pace in speaking the standard spoken language, persist in using the standard spoken language in teaching, and make contributions toward implementing Chairman Mao's directive on reforming the written language.

- By the group in charge of education of the revolutionary committee of Haiyang commune, Chuangho hsien, Liaoning Province

* * *

WORKER ACTIVISTS IN MARXIST STUDY

Worker Activists in Marxist Study at Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 16, 1974)

a steel casting section in the shanghai no. 5 iron and steel plant has distinguished itself in the training of worker activists in marxist study. each of the section's 15 teams has one or two such activists. they play an important part in both revolution and production.

in march 1972, during the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, six activists in political study teamed up to criticize "project 571", lin piao's programme for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, drawing parallels between the programme and the reactionary fallacies of confucius and mencius. they spent three months reading "the history of chinese philosophy", "the history of ancient chinese schools of thought" and many other books and sorted out 258 sayings by confucius and mencius. they classified these sayings into separate categories, compared them with lin piao's remarks and criticized them one by one.

they disseminated the material among other workers and joined them in penetratingly criticizing lin piao's use of the doctrines of confucius and mencius in a bid to restore capitalism.

the section party branch attached great importance to their effort. it led the workers in re-studying chairman mao's teaching "to defeat the enemy we must rely primarily on the army with guns. but this army alone is not enough; we must also have a cultural army, which is absolutely indispensable for uniting our own ranks and defeating the enemy." all agreed that marxist theoretical work was an important component of the proletarian revolutionary cause and that the training of worker activists in marxist study was a fundamental task for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing a capitalist restoration.

the number of activists at the section now comes to 25, who are organized in five groups. apart from collective study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, some put stress on philosophy, others on political economy and still others on history. these activists serve at the same time as instructors in political study.

lin yao-hua, a young foundry man, is one of the earliest activists. he studies spare hours every evening as well as on sundays. he has studied dozens of writings by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao in the past two years and more. he often compares notes with other workers and joins them in criticizing lin piao and confucius.

he has written 13 criticism articles. workers praise him as "a vanguard in the criticism of lin piao and confucius".

as instructors, the activists give lectures once a week. they take back difficult questions raised by other workers for further study. their lectures are plain, concise and to the point and are therefore welcomed by other workers. they have over the past two years given 300 lectures on the study of "critique of the gotha programme", "anti-duhring" and "ludwig feuerbach and the end of classical german philosophy" and other works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao. this has helped promote marxist study among the workers. all the more than 200 workers at the section have read the "manifesto of the communist party", "the civil war in france", "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution" and "selected works of mao tsetung". the section has thus become an advanced collective in marxist study in the shanghai metallurgical industry.

the activists in marxist study play a pace-setting and backbone role in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. they invited 14 veteran workers to recall their suffering in the old society and cooperated with them to write articles criticizing lin piao's attempt to restore capitalism through the use of the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites".

early this year when the section experimented with a new method for pouring steel, the activists in marxist study took an active part. they took the lead in criticizing the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the philosophy of servility to things foreign peddled by liu shao-chi and lin piao. everybody pitched in and succeeded after surmounting many difficulties.

the section party branch has arranged for the activists to attend study classes run by the workshop, the plant and the municipal metallurgical bureau and lectures on specific topics sponsored by the municipal trade union council and futan university.

in all, the shanghai no. 5 iron and steel plant has more than 500 activists in marxist study.

SOCIALIST COOPERATION IN INDUSTRY

Socialist Cooperation in Shanghai's Industry

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 15, 1974)

china's great proletarian cultural revolution has spurred socialist cooperation in industry and transport in shanghai, the biggest industrial city of the country.

many enterprises of different industries in the city have coordinated their efforts to tap production potential, increase output and quicken the general pace of socialist construction. in this way they have developed thousands of new techniques, materials, processes and products since the beginning of the cultural revolution. notable among the achievements are a 125,000-kilowatt power-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor, a large integrated-circuit general digital electronic computer, a 25,000-ton freighter, a numerical programme-controlled machine tool, a platform trailor with a 300-ton loading capacity and a rotary press for colour printing, all on the country's priority list and all completed within a relatively short period.

many industries and enterprises have accelerated their technical transformation through socialist cooperation. the local tractor and motor-vehicle industries have in two years turned out 2,500 highly efficient special-purpose machine tools and formed 70 assembly lines which have boosted production considerably. output of tractors last year was 16 times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started. the dozens of woolen knitwear and glove factories, helped by the instruments and engineering industries, have automated all or part of their work. the standard gauges industry has developed a kind of efficient multi-position cold jolting machine and other new-type machine tools through cooperation. as a result, the entire industry has acquired a new look and its labour productivity has risen by big margins.

the working class of shanghai has created many forms of cooperation to enable this traditional industrial centre to make still greater contributions to the country.

one of the popular methods in this respect is to organize large campaigns by drawing in the users, producers and research units concerned to tackle certain important products or projects. an example was the medical apparatus industry, which last year turned out 85 new kinds of clinical equipment thanks to a large-scale campaign organized under the unified direction of the related municipal department. more than 100 units from the engineering, instruments and meters and other industries took part. most of the new apparatus was equipped with electronics, laser, ultrasonics or other latest techniques, thus filling in some of the gaps in china's medical apparatus industry.

another method is to organize technical service teams. a dozen factories under the shanghai meters and instruments industrial company last year organized 30 such teams, which helped more than 100 chemical works, textile mills and glass works solve technical problems in automation and in increasing production capacity.

the scientific and technical exchange centre set up in shanghai four years ago has also played an important role in deepening socialist cooperation. over 1,500 workers, scientists and technicians from more than 300 factories and scientific research institutes have taken part in its activities. they are organized into 15 teams in charge of laser, metal cutting, fluidics, heat treatment, chucks and dies, electric welding and other fields of study. these teams help popularize technique through forums, lectures and exhibitions, and help factories solve technical problems. the centre has been praised by many factories.

in their socialist cooperation, shanghai workers and cadres have put forward the slogan "leave convenience to others and use the difficulties to spur ourselves on".

the shanghai no. 2 refractory material plant formerly made small burnt bricks for lining steel ladles, and each ladle could only be used nine times. later, workers of the plant cooperated with steel workers in trial-manufacturing a kind of big bricks that need not be burnt. it increases the life-span of steel ladles four-fold and thus helps increase steel output. at first, the big bricks were made by hand. efficiency was low and labour intensity very high, and the output value was less than that of the small bricks. but the workers of the plant, with the overall interests of the country in mind, resolutely accepted this task. in the course of production, they pooled their wisdom to raise efficiency by making a huge brick moulding machine and streamlining the whole operation. thus the plant promoted its own technical transformation through helping others.

around the question of socialist cooperation there has been a struggle between two different lines and ideologies. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the working class of shanghai vigorously fostered socialist cooperation in the 1958 great leap forward. but owing to serious interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, such cooperation spread rather slowly and some units and departments even gave up their efforts. during the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the workers and cadres conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and roundly criticized the revisionist line in industrial management while deepening the criticism of the crimes of liu shao-chi and lin piao who attempted to change the party's

basic line, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. This has strengthened their consciousness in carrying out the party's basic line and working for the interests of socialism, and has given fresh impetus to socialist cooperation.

FISHERIES

East China Reservoir Becomes Major Supplier of Fresh Water Fish

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 15, 1974)

The reservoir of the well-known hsinanchiang hydro-electric power station in east china's chekiang province is becoming a major supplier of fresh water fish. The 1,500 tons of carp, grass carp, big heads and other fish caught last year were supplied to a dozen provinces and municipalities across the land.

Designed and built by china herself in 1959, the hsinanchiang hydro-electric station is one of the biggest power stations in the country. Its power is transmitted to kiangsu, chekiang and anhwei provinces and shanghai.

The hsinanchiang reservoir covers an area of 580 square kilometres. Its rich plankton resources and the warm climate in the locality provide desirable conditions for fish breeding. The fishermen at first introduced fry from the yangtze river into the reservoir, but the survival rate was very low as the fry could not endure long-distance transport. The fishermen later experimented with hatching fry in the reservoir. Now they even have surplus fry to supply other areas.

The rolling reservoir bed poses some difficulties to fishing operations. The fishermen have worked a method to enclose thousands of hectares of the reservoir area and intersect shoals eight metres deep. With this new method, they once got a catch of 210 tons.

TIBET

Literary, Art Workers Mature in Tibet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1974)

a large number of literary and art workers of tibetan nationality are maturing in the tibet autonomous region. three regional art troupes -- the song and dance ensemble, the modern drama troupe and the tibetan opera troupe -- and the lhasa art troupe were set up after liberation thanks to the concern shown by the party. all administrative areas, counties and many people's communes have amateur art troupes.

most of the members of these troupes are sons and daughters of emancipated serfs and have tempered themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution. they create and perform new theatrical works for the workers, peasants and soldiers, extolling the party and chairman mao and singing the praises of the new socialist tibet and the great victories of the cultural revolution.

the labouring people of tibet are good at singing and dancing; they have a rich heritage of literature and art. but the reactionary feudal system caused the decline of tibetan art and the region had only one tibetan opera theatre on the eve of liberation. the actors and actresses were under the control of the manorial lords.

things were entirely different after liberation. local artists repeatedly studied chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and tried hard to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers during the cultural revolution, and they improved the tibetan opera by learning from model revolutionary theatrical works. they adapted scenes from the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" to the welcome of local people. in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the literary and art workers condemned lin piao's crimes in attempting to restore capitalism through the use of the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites". this has helped them get rid of the poisonous influence of the revisionist line on literature and art and raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the tibetan artists of the lhasa art troupe have created song and dance items depicting oppression and exploitation of the serfs by the manorial lords. the artists went among the workers, peasants and soldiers, performing for them and propagating the great significance of the current movement. the items remind local tibetan people of their suffering in the old society and contrast it with their present happiness. some elderly people who suffered bitterly in the old society mounted the stage to denounce the traitors lin piao and dalai for attempting to turn the wheel of history back.

in line with chairman mao's teachings, the literary and art workers diligently study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. they tour factories, mines, villages, pastural areas and frontier posts to perform theatrical items while receiving re-education by local workers, peasants and soldiers and remoulding their own world outlook. they often climb snow-capped mountains and cross ice-bound rivers to perform for herdsmen who live scattered in this vast region.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Friendly Race between Chinese, Albanian Cyclists

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 15, 1974)

a 100-kilometre friendly race between the cycling teams of china and albania was held on the tirana-durres-kavaja highway yesterday.

taking part in the race were group (a) and group (b) of the chinese cycling team, group (a) and group (b) of the albanian cycling team, the "apolloni" team of fieri and the tirana "november 17" team. the cyclists of the two countries were greeted with applause and cheers by workers, cooperative members and students on their way.

the albanian cycling team group (a) came first in 2 hours, 17 minutes and 8 seconds and the chinese team group (b) placed second in 2 hours, 18 minutes and 55 seconds.

the chinese and albanian cycling teams held an exhibition race here on june 7. among those who watched the race were thoma deliana, albanian minister of education and culture; dashnor mamaqi, secretary of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; ndue marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee; and liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania.

the chinese cycling team led by tsou pei-an arrived here on june 3. the albanian state physical training and sports committee gave a banquet that evening in honour of the chinese cyclists.

on june 6, minister thoma deliana received the chinese cyclists and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Ambassador J. Addis Gives Reception in Celebration of Birthday of Queen Elizabeth Second

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1974)

british ambassador to china j. addis gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the birthday of queen elizabeth the second.

present at the reception were li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned chang pin, yen chi-min, tang ke, li yu-kuei, yen chun, hsiang chien, li chuan, chu kai-yin, wang yeh-chiu and wu chung-chao.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Basketball Team Plays First Match against Canadian Team in Vancouver

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jun. 14, 1974)

the chinese national men and women basketball team with shih hsiao as leader and chien cheng-hai as deputy leader played the first friendly match against the canadian national team in vancouver last evening.

over five thousand spectators watched the match. among them were l.e. willmott, honorary chairman, joyce marvin and ralph stanton, chairwoman and vice-chairman of the canadian-chinese friendship association in vancouver, leading members of the canadian basketball association in vancouver, and wang chu-liang, ccunsellor of the chinese embassy in canada.

the match proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

both the chinese men and women players were defeated by the canadians by 90:96 and 63:66 respectively.

the chinese team arrived in vancouver on june 11. it has been received by arthur phillips, mayor of the city.

it will visit winnipeg, montreal, ottawa, toronto and other cities.

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih Meets with Japanese Friendship Delegation from Inspection and Testing Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1974)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the friendship delegation from japanese inspection and testing circles led by kazuya mita.

japanese friend in peking hiroaki kitamura was present on the occasion.

present were also leading members of chinese departments concerned, including hsiao fang-chou, wang chih-ming, li fu-teh and chang chien-ping.

when the delegation was in peking, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting and director of the commodity inspection bureau of the people's republic of china chang ming met and feted all members of the delegation in peking on separate occasions. the delegation exchanged views on commodity inspection with chinese departments concerned and toured sites of historical interest and scenic spots in peking.

the delegation left peking on june 10 for a visit to talien and tientsin. it is scheduled to leave peking on june 17 for a tour of southern china before going home.

Japanese Economic Delegation from Five Hsien in Chugoku Area Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1974)

the economic delegation from five counties in japan's chugoku area with tomeso tsutsui as leader, keiji miyoshi as deputy leader and shigeo hatakeyama as secretary general left here this morning for a visit to southern china before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations concerned as well as liaison officials of the japan-china economic association in peking kimiaki taira and shigeki osedo and other japanese friends.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 9 for a visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. when the delegation was in peking, president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih and vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh met all members of the delegation on separate occasions. chairman of the host council wang yao-ting met and feted the delegation. members of the delegation had contacts with china national import and export corporations concerned and visited factories and toured scenic spots and sites of historical interest.

Kobe Youth Football Teams from Japan Play Friendly Matches in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 15, 1974)

the senior and junior high school teams of the kobe-tientsin youth football delegation played two friendly matches with tientsin teams before more than 15,000 cheering spectators at the minyuan stadium here this afternoon.

among the spectators were hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and the committee's vice-chairman chao wu-cheng and secretary-general wang chen-tang. prior to the matches, they met and had a friendly conversation with kazumi asahi and tetunori yamashita, leader and deputy leader of the kobe-tientsin youth football delegation.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and youth of china and japan prevailed in the stadium today. hsieh hsueh-kuang and others met the footballers of both sides at the arena. they warmly shook hands and were photographed together.

the kobe junior high school team won the first match 2:0 from the tientsin sparetime sports school junior team. the tientsin youth team won the second match 5:2 from the kobe high school team. the sportsmanship displayed by the players of the two countries and their courageous styles of play drew warm applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Attorney General Reaffirms Innocent Passage Through Malacca Straits

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1974)

malaysia stands firmly on innocent passage through the straits of malacca, declared malaysia's attorney general abdul kadir at a press conference in kuala lumpur yesterday, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

abdul kadir will lead the malaysian delegation to the third u.n. conference of the law of the sea soon to be held in venezuela.

he noted that some large maritime powers, the soviet union in particular, have demanded the right of free transit in the straits. in the light of the proposal advanced by malaysia and some other countries concerning the 12-mile territorial waters limit, he added, the straits of malacca lies in the territorial waters of malaysia and indonesia. therefore navigation through the straits must be for innocent passage only.

kadir described innocent passage as "passage which did not affect the peace, good order and security" of the coastal states. he added that there would be no problem if vessels passing through the straits were non-military. if they were military ones they should get the coastal states' permission.

he expressed malaysia's support for the proposal on an "exclusive economic zone", and said that in this area, the coastal states concerned would have exclusive rights "over the living resources in the sea and the non-living resources of the sea-bed". malaysia supported this concept, he continued, because "a great majority of the developing countries feel that they can benefit by it". moreover, he added, it could prevent the fishing vessels of a few highly advanced countries from exploiting the area far away from their shores.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leaves for UN Conference on Law of Sea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1974)

ling ching, deputy leader of the chinese delegation to the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea, left here for caracas, capital of venezuela, by air today along with 19 others, including delegates lo yu-ju and ko tsai-shuo, deputy delegates ouyang chu-ping, shen chih-cheng and liu han-hui, advisers and staff members.

chai shu-fan, leader of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, will leave shortly.

the deputy delegation leader and others were seen off at the airport by chai shu-fan and leading members of departments concerned, including liu chih-ping, shen wei-liang, tsao yu-feng and ting chi-chung.

Background Material: Conference on Law of Sea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1974)

the second session of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea will be held from june 20 to august 29, in caracas, capital of venezuela. according to the decision of the 28th u.n. general assembly, the task of the conference is to adopt a convention dealing with all matters concerning the law of the sea.

the third conference on the law of the sea is conducted in two sessions. the first session was held in new york last december. it dealt with all the organizational matters of the third conference. it elected the president of the conference, its 31 vice-presidents including china, members of its general committee and drafting committee and the secretariat of its major committees. the second session will be a substantive one which carries out the necessary consultations and other work for the drafting and adoption of a comprehensive agreement on the law of the sea.

the united nations had held two conferences in the past for framing the law on the sea.

the first conference, attended by delegates from more than 80 countries, was held in geneva from february 24 to april 27, 1958. major questions on the law of the sea such as territorial seas, high seas, the continental shelf and fishing zone were discussed at this conference. the big imperialist powers tried their utmost to limit and encroach upon the maritime rights of the developing coastal countries. they clamoured at the conference for the so-called "freedom of the high seas" trying to limit the maritime rights of the other countries to the narrowest scope. their disregard for the sovereignty of the states and attempt to dominate the sea were denounced by many countries. however, because many asian-,african-, latin american countries had not won independence at that time and only about 50 per cent of the countries attending the conference were asian-,african-,latin american countries, many reasonable suggestions were turned down by the conference. under the control of the big imperialist powers, the conference adopted four conventions which did not reflect the reasonable demands of the developing countries at all. they are: the "convention on the territorial sea and the contiguous zone", the "convention on the high seas", the "convention on the continental shelf" and the "convention on fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas". these conventions were advantageous to the practice of maritime hegemony by the superpowers and disadvantageous to the waging of just struggles by the developing countries to defend their sovereignty and safeguard their national economic interests. for instance, although the conference did not make a clearcut stipulation on the width of the territorial sea because of the struggles of the small and medium-sized countries, the "convention on the territorial sea and the continguous zone" did purposely lay down that the extension of the contiguous zones would not be permitted to go "beyond 12 miles from the base lines". through this clause, the superpowers tried to limit the maritime rights of other countries to 12 miles in opposition to the just struggles of the developing countries for the defence of their maritime rights. the convention also lays down that the innocent passage of foreign ships through straits for international navigation must not be hampered. in this way, it enables foreign war ships to pass through straits within the territorial waters of other countries in defiance of their sovereignty and without prior notification to or permission from these countries, thus facilitating the naval expansion and military aggression of the superpowers.

the second conference on the law of the sea was held in geneva from march 17 to april 26, 1960. the conference held special discussions on the width of the territorial sea and fishing zone of every countries. the countries attending the conference were more or less the same as that at the first conference. to facilitate their aggression and plunder, the superpowers have always advocated that the territorial sea and the area of jurisdiction should be limited to the narrowest scope. they continued to insist obdurately at the conference that the width

of territorial sea and fishing zone cannot exceed 12 nautical miles. but at this conference their unreasonable proposals were resolutely resisted by the small and medium-sized countries. many of these countries waged a fierce struggle against maritime hegemonism at the conference. the superpowers' plot to narrow down the territorial sea and fishing zone were eventually frustrated. the conference failed to reach agreement on the width of territorial sea and fishing zone.

the u.n. committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (in short: the u.n. sea-bed committee) was formally established in 1969 and preparations for the third conference on the law of the sea began in 1971.

since 1958, great changes have taken place in the international situation. the struggle in defence of the 200-mile maritime rights which was initiated by the latin american countries has become a world-wide struggle against maritime hegemony of the superpowers. at present some 80 countries support the 200-mile maritime rights, including most of the third world countries. some second world countries also openly support the 200-mile economic zone. the two superpowers, the u.s. and the soviet union, are extremely isolated. the broad masses of developing countries have pointed out that the old law of the sea safeguarding colonial interests has become outdated and that a new law of the sea should stipulate that the coastal countries have the right to extend their limits of jurisdiction to 200 miles at the maximum. they have strongly demanded the formulation of a fair and reasonable new convention at the third conference on the law of the sea which safeguards the legitimate rights of the small and medium-sized countries to replace the old one.

by strengthening their unity, the third world is now waging a resolute struggle against the aggressive ambitions of the superpowers scrambling for maritime hegemony. when the formation of the various committees was discussed at the first session of the third conference on the law of the sea, the broad masses of small and medium-sized countries held that one country could only hold a major post, but the u.s. and soviet delegates arrogantly demanded that their two countries should hold two major posts each. this unreasonable demand of superpower hegemonism met with strong opposition from many developing countries. during the discussion on the draft rules of procedure, the soviet union which was afraid that the developing countries which made up the great majority of the conference would adopt a resolution unfavourable to its competition for maritime hegemony, insisted that any resolution on substantial questions must be adopted on the principle of reaching unanimity through consultations or on nine tenth majority in voting, in an attempt to maintain the veto power of soviet social-imperialists. because of the unreasonable conduct of the superpowers, no agreement was reached on the draft rules of procedure. at last the session

decided that the draft rules of procedure should be adopted through consultation in the first week of the second session; and if no agreement was reached despite all the efforts, these rules should be adopted by a simple majority.

US AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "Where the US Tragedy Lies"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an article entitled "where the u.s. tragedy lies" written by yin chih-sheng. it reads:

the vigorous development of the patriotic student movement in phnompenh has thrown the lon nol clique into panic and caused great anxiety to its master.

the "washington post" recently carried a report portraying the situation.

it admits that the u.s. "ambassador" in phnompenh has tried in every way to "strongly back" the lon nol clique, but "frustratingly" for him, he "can't boss the students around" and "there is little that can directly be done about the students". in other words, for all his apprehensions he could do nothing in face of the surging movement of the patriotic phnompenh students.

those few words of the report have revealed the predicament in which the united states finds itself in cambodia today.

true, one cannot say the united states has done nothing in cambodia. to prop up the lon nol traitorous clique, it has poured in vast amounts of dollars and arms and has resorted to many tricks. it began with an armed invasion, then followed up with barbarous bombings. at present, thousands of u.s. "advisers" continue to control the lon nol puppet troops. 1,750,000 dollars are being spent every day to prolong the feeble existence of the lon nol clique. indeed, the united states has spared neither expense nor efforts in support of this traitorous clique.

but what is the outcome? despite the high stakes of the united states, the situation of the lon nol clique has been going from bad to worse. its puppet troops suffered one defeat after another on the battlefields.

its economy is beset with crises and is on the verge of collapse. politically it is in extreme isolation and is ceaselessly riddled with intense internal strife.

at present, the powerful patriotic armed forces are pressing on with fierce offensives. the lon nol clique has to huddle helplessly in an isolated city where the patriotic student movement surges irresistibly.

in face of such a situation, the u.s. "ambassador" who has arrived in phnompenh with washington instructions to "keep a strong hand in" cannot but feel gloomy.

but as a matter of fact, the outcome of development of the cambodian situation is not at all strange. the more the lon nol clique hires itself out to the united states, the more clearly it reveals its despicable traitorous features, and the more it is repudiated and opposed by the cambodian people.

facts in the past four years show that it is the cambodian people fighting heroically arms in hand who determine the destiny of cambodia, not the traitors lon nol and his ilk, or the superpower on the other side of the pacific. the numerous dollars, weapons and efforts the united states has spent on the lon nol clique might as well have been thrown into the torrential mekong, all in vain. they cannot save the lon nol clique from its inevitable doom.

apparently, although the master of the lon nol clique admits and laments the helplessness of the united states before the situation in cambodia, it is blind to a truth that is obvious to all. and here lies its tragedy.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DPRK Vice Chairman Confers Orders on Chinese PLA Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 15, 1974)

kang ryang uk, vice-chairman of the democratic people's republic of korea, today conferred orders on the chinese p.l.a. friendship delegation in accordance with a decree of the central people's committee of the democratic people's republic of korea signed by president kim il sung.

the orders ranged from first class national flag order, first class freedom and independence order, second class national flag order, second class freedom and independence order, and third class national flag order.

present on the occasion were colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, and lieutenant general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the k.p.a. general staff.

present also on the occasion were liu chun-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim, and tieh lei, military attache, of the chinese embassy here.

vice-chairman kang ryang uk had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese delegation with li ta as leader and sun hung-chen as deputy leader.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Peking Press Circles Give Banquet in Honor of Zairian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1974)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the zairian journalists delegation led by mpanu-mpanu bibanda, member of the political bureau of the popular revolutionary movement of zaire, director of the zairian press agency and president of the national journalists association.

zairian ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda and embassy officials were present.

in his toast at the banquet, director of the hsinhua news agency chu mu-chih praised the industrious and courageous zairian people for the achievements they have made, under the leadership of president mobutu, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and in promoting the unity among the african nations and developing the national economy and culture. he said both china and zaire are third world countries and the two peoples have forged profound friendship in the common struggle.

in his toast, the zairian delegation leader said: president mobutu's visit to china in 1973 opened a new era of cooperation between the two countries. we realize that to defeat imperialism, the oppressed must unite, and take unified and concrete actions on all sides. zairian press circles are determined to stand on the side of all just causes, he declared.

present were leading members of peking press organizations and other departments concerned, including chen chun, teng kang, peng hua, hsu han-ping, chang chen-tung, shih hai-yun, wang li-hsing, meng chi-ching and feng hsi-liang.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peru Upholds 200-Mile Maritime Right

(NCNA-English Lima, Jun. 14, 1974)

"as always, peru will maintain with firmness and dignity the thesis of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the sea, sea-bed and sub-soil adjacent to our coasts up to 200 miles", said peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor valle yesterday.

he was discussing the stand peru will take at the forthcoming third u.n. conference on the law of the sea at "jorge chavez" international airport before he left for venezuela for a meeting of the mixed commission to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the battle of ayacucho.

he expressed the hope that the law of the sea conference in caracas will reach an agreement. he said that the conference is to revise the law of the sea in accordance with the aspirations of all the countries and particularly of the countries of the third world so as to forbid the exploitation of the seas to the benefit of the hegemonic powers and to utilize the marine resources for the benefit of the nations adjacent to these seas.

he pointed out that "the caracas conference is of great importance because it will revise the maritime law so that it will not become an instrument of hegemony for the big powers that have exploited and plundered the marine resources of peru and the under-developed countries."

he hoped that this law of the sea will be an instrument of justice and peace and facilitate the development of the people of all countries.

Peru, Panama Uphold 200-Mile Maritime Right

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1974)

peru will persist in its stand in defence of the 200-mile maritime right at the coming third u.n. conference on the law of the sea, said juan miguel bakula, head of the peruvian delegation to the u.n. conference, on june 14, according to a report from lima.

in a statement before he left for caracas, he said that peru's clear stand is defence of its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the sea-bed, sub-soil and marine resources in waters up to 200 nautical miles from its coast.

the peruvian paper "la nueva cronica" in an editorial yesterday said that peru's stand in defence of the 200-mile maritime right has won the support of the people of many countries and particularly of the third world countries, who want to safeguard their marine resources from the plunder of the imperialist powers of the world.

the editorial expressed the hope that the interests of the people of poor countries, who are still being trampled underfoot, and not the hegemonic claims of the big powers, will prevail at the caracas conference.

in a commentary yesterday, panamanian "radio libertad" stressed the importance of the 200-mile maritime right to third world countries. the commentary said: "big powers own big fishing fleets which are capable of sailing to areas far away from their coasts to gather marine resources." their fleets of warships cruise on the seas to safeguard their strategic interests. "the small countries that are in the majority do not have major fishing fleets and fleets of warships". they demand the recognition of their legitimate maritime rights, the commentary pointed out.

the majority of the developing countries have publicly declared their legal views on the 200-mile economic zone, a matter "of vital importance to the interests of the third world," the commentary said.

Defence of 200-Mile Maritime Rights an Irresistible Trend

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1974)

the struggle being waged by a large number of coastal states against the maritime hegemony of the two superpowers -- the soviet union and the united states -- and in defence of the 200-nautical-mile maritime rights has become an irresistible historical trend. a great many third world countries and a growing number of countries of the second world have taken a stand for the 200-mile maritime rights in defence of their national sovereignty and maritime resources. in these circumstances, the two maritime overlords are now more isolated than ever.

the territorial waters of an off-shore country and the area beyond the territorial waters under its jurisdiction generally constitute the zones under national jurisdiction. many countries of the world have proposed or announced the establishment of the limits of the national jurisdiction beyond the territorial seas. apart from the continental shelf, these zones are mainly known as the exclusive economic

zones or, as referred to in latin america, the patrimonial sea, other coastal states have established fishery zones.

in view of the frantic carrying out of expansion and plunder on the sea by imperialist maritime powers, establishment by coastal states of the limits of the national jurisdiction of 200 nautical miles is not only a protective economic measure, but also justifiable political action to defend their national sovereignty. under the signboard of "freedom of the seas", the two superpowers have been dispatching warships and other vessels to intrude into the territorial waters of other countries and to plunder resources of the seas adjacent to their coasts, collect military and economic information and even carry out armed aggression and intervention against them. the establishment of the limits of the national jurisdiction by many coastal states extending to the maximum of 200 nautical miles is a challenge to the maritime supremacy of the superpowers and a revolutionary action to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty. this is a just struggle of the third world countries opposing maritime hegemony in the excellent situation in which countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution.

the establishment of the limits of the national jurisdiction extending to the maximum of 200 nautical miles is also of special significance to the struggle of the third world countries to safeguard their maritime resources and develop their own national economies.

most kinds of fish and other aquatic animals live and breed in the shallow coastal waters where the world's fourteen fishery zones and three principal fishing grounds are situated and which produce more than 80 per cent of the world's sea catches. the sea bed, subsoil and continental shelves along the coasts abound in resources such as oil, natural gas, coal and sulphur. there are also quartz, gold, platiniridium, diamond, iron and tin in the sedimentary materials in the coastal sea belt. already more than 20 kinds of minerals found in the shallow coastal waters can be exploited. dozens of countries have begun prospecting and drilling their continental shelves for oil. the shallow-water areas are a natural extension of the territorial land of the coastal countries, and therefore the natural resources in them are as a matter of course inalienable parts of their national wealth.

the coastal states of the third world are attaching more and more importance to the use of their maritime resources to develop their national economies. for example, peru's fish haul in 1970 was more than 12,380,000 tons, and its fishmeal products totalled 2,250,000 tons, both topping the lists in the world output. the export value of peru's fishery products ranks second place both in total export value and in foreign exchange revenue. it thus constitutes an important source of capital for the national economy. fish hauls in adjacent waters of many other coastal states are often a main food of the people.

for a long time, however, the natural resources of coastal states of the third world have been subjected to voracious plunder by the soviet and u.s. maritime overlords. data available show that over 86 per cent of the soviet hauls in 1970 was made in outer seas and distant waters. it was, in fact, made in the adjacent waters of other countries. the value of tuna catches by the u.s. in the territorial waters of ecuador amounted to more than fifteen million dollars in 1971 alone. the two superpowers are also attempting to lay hands on the mineral resources under the coastal waters of the third world countries.

faced with these circumstances, the latin american countries began a struggle in the early fifties to defend their maritime rights over a coastal area of 200 nautical miles and to oppose the u.s. plunder. as the two superpowers have stepped up their maritime contention in recent years, the struggle started by the latin american countries is surging forward vigorously and turning into a worldwide movement in defence of national rights and against the aggression and plunder by the two overlords.

as early as august 18, 1952, chile, peru and ecuador proclaimed in the famous "santiago declaration" that each of them possesses sole sovereignty and jurisdiction over an area of the sea adjacent to the coast of its own country extending not less than 200 nautical miles from the said coast. several years ago, a 'tuna war' broke out along the south american coasts. daring to fight against the maritime overlords, peru and ecuador resolutely captured and fined u.s. fishing vessels and those from other countries' which were illegally operating and intruding into their territorial waters. since then, disregarding u.s. threats and vindictive measures, latin american countries have persisted tenaciously in the struggle to safeguard their national sovereignty, winning wide support from the people of various countries, particularly from the people of the third world.

at the meetings of the u.n. sea-bed committee in 1958 and 1960, in their attempts to win maritime hegemony, the soviet union and the united states strove stubbornly but in vain to limit as much as possible the width of territorial sea. more and more third world countries rose in defence of their national rights and interests to oppose and struggle against the two maritime overlords.

on may 8, 1970, in montevideo, capital of uruguay, nine latin american countries, including chile, peru and ecuador, adopted a "declaration of principles on the law of the sea" reiterating determined defence of the 200-mile maritime rights and opposition to the plunder of their maritime resources by the superpowers. at the same time, many african and asian countries, such as sierra leone, guinea, tanzania, senegal and pakistan, victims of the superpowers' expansionist moves and contention for maritime hegemony, declared territorial seas or spheres under national jurisdiction ranging from 18 to 200 nautical miles.

in "the declaration of santo domingo" published on june 7, 1971, the caribbean countries maintained that each country has the right to define, beyond its territorial waters, a patrimonial sea of not more than 200 nautical miles, in which the coastal states have ownership of and jurisdiction over the renewable and non-renewable maritime resources, while normal navigation and flights by foreign ships and aircraft in and over the area as well as the laying of under-sea cables and pipelines would be permitted. in november 1971, 77 developing countries jointly issued the "declaration of lima" supporting the stand of the latin american countries on the free disposal of the maritime resources in the spheres under their national jurisdiction. henceforward, the struggle in defence of the 200-mile maritime rights initiated by the latin american countries has grown into a mammoth movement taking in the whole third world. participants in the 21st meeting of the council of ministers of the organization of african unity, the tenth conference of the heads of african state and government and the fourth non-aligned summit conference, all believed that the establishment of 200-mile exclusive economic zones or zones under national jurisdiction is not only an important measure in defence of the natural resources of the coastal states but also a major contribution to the common struggle of the developing countries against maritime hegemony. of the more than 110 coastal countries in the world, about 80 have advocated or formally declared 200-mile territorial seas, exclusive economic zones, patrimonial seas or fishing zones.

the increasingly aggressive activities on the seas of the world by the two superpowers also threaten the security and interests of the developed coastal countries. this has prompted norway, canada, australia, new zealand, france, and other countries to support or approve, in one way or another, the recommendation for coastal state jurisdiction over a sea space not exceeding 200 nautical miles. the expansionist activities of the two superpowers have promoted the formation of a broad united front on the question of maritime rights among the countries of the third and second worlds against hegemonism and thus placed the two superpowers in growing isolation. this also shows that the superpowers are at an impasse as the saying goes: "flowers fall off, do what one may".

on the eve of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea, the two superpowers, faced with the irresistible trend for establishment of 200-mile exclusive economic zones, are plotting to emasculate the essence of the economic zone principle, and to restrict the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the coastal states. the many coastal states are keeping vigilant against such manoeuvres.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

June 27, 1974 No. 5643

****
* NATIONAL *
****

LANGUAGE REFORMS

Simplification and Standardization of Chinese Characters

by

Hsiang Hui (何晖)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 10, 1974)

New simplified characters are spreading everywhere on various battlefronts of socialist revolution and construction in China. For example, we often come across such characters as "纟元" (缘), "纟监" (缆), "木句" (椽), "车入" (输) and "火乙" (煤) on the industrial front; such characters as "扌番" (播), "扌丰" (撒), "艹甫" (蒲) and "氵隹" (灌) on the agricultural front; such characters as "月酋" (酱), "缶又" (罐), "歹又" (餐) and "衤夫" (裤) on the commercial front; such characters as "忄曼" (慢), "疒兒" (癌), "疒辟" (癖) and "雨" (霉) on the medical and health front; and such characters as "阝咅" (部), "井" (警), "宀安" (察), "宀亘" (宣) and "形" (影) on other fronts. Even some surnames and names of places, which have all along been considered by people as difficult to write, to understand and to change, have also crumbled before the flood of new simplified characters. For example, the writing of such characters "付" (傅), "代" (戴), "豆" (窦), "无夕" (锡), "诸几" (矍) and "羽 (翼) 城," etc., has already become widespread and popular in society.

The written language develops along with the development of society. The enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers for simplifying the Chinese characters is very high, and the extensive propagation of group after group of new simplified characters reflects the need as a result of the rapid development of socialist revolution and construction as well as the urgent demand of the masses of people for the continued simplification of Chinese characters. However, new simplified characters must gain

social acceptance before their role can be brought into full play. The new simplified characters being propagated at present have been created by the masses in various localities based on their respective experience of life on the different battlefronts. Because their mass foundation is not the same, their range of circulation is also at variance. Some have tended to take on definite forms, but some have still not taken on definite forms, and some may have to be eliminated because they are in contravention of the law governing the development of Chinese characters. Consequently, on the basis of the large number of new Chinese characters brought out by the masses, it is still necessary to carry out the work of standardizing the simplified Chinese characters.

In class society, the work for standardizing the written language bears a clearcut class nature. The work of standardizing the written language carried out by the reactionary ruling classes in history was in the hands of a handful of those in power, and was used as shackles to smother the development of the written language. They frenziedly ostracized the use of simplified characters by the people, and artifically created numerous taboos to prevent the working people from mastering the written language and learning culture and to serve their political aim of oppressing and exploiting the working people. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type, through opposing the reform of the written language, and sabotaging the work of simplifying and standardizing the Chinese characters, have fully exposed their taking the reactionary stand of the landlord and bourgeois classes. The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work have smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Lin Piao and Confucius, and settled accounts with their counter-revolutionary crimes. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the reform of the written language is vigorously developing. The standardizing of the new simplified characters must fully respect the initiative of the masses give warm encouragement and support to the creations of the masses and better serve the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

New simplified characters are circulated among the people mainly under the following circumstances:

A large number of simplified Chinese characters which the people are happy to hear and glad to see have already gained public acceptance in society. These "rational" characters urgently require "legitimate" recognization or to be affirmed by a new table of simplified characters, so that they could be publicly used in documents, journals and publications and adopted as standard forms for common use. The new simplified characters for such terms as "兰球宙" (basketball game), "储艺室" (storeroom) and "丰收午" (harvest dance) urgently calls for clearcut and unified rulings.

Another condition is that the scattered creation of simplified characters among the populace is bound to be affected by dialects, limited by the sphere of life and different in the method of character construction. Once they are centralized, several simplified forms for a single character

will appear. For example, viewed from the influence of dialects, should "质" be "仄"? Should "蔬" be "苏" or "苻"? Viewed from the method of simplification, should "家" be "宀" or "宓"? Should "冀" be "异" or "翌"? Viewed from phonetics should "膝" be "肚" or "肢"? Should "愤" be "忮" or "忿"? Viewed from the character construction should "襄" be "市" or "束"? Should "展" be "尸" or "尺" or "屁"? These should be assessed and determined according to the law governing the development of the spoken language of the nationalities and the sailent features of the construction of Chinese characters.

There is another condition. Among the new simplified characters there are disorderly and confusing elements inconsistent with the law of Chinese characters. The indiscriminate simplification of Chinese characters should be brought under proper control. For example, such characters as "邓" and "导", which measure up to standards, should be retained, and such characters as "邝" and "孕", which do not measure up to standards should be eliminated. The practice of using "冈" for "岗" and "仑" for "伦" should be retained and the confusing phenomenon arising from the use of "冈" to represent concurrently "同" and the use of "仑" to represent concurrently "仓" should be clarified.

In work to standardize new simplified characters, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of "from the masses, to the masses," by firstly collecting the new simplified characters already in circulation among the people for study and regulation before they are handed back to the masses for testing, and groups of affirmed simplified characters are promulgated for gradual popularization. At the time of defining unified standards for the written language, it is inevitable for us to come into contact with character forms that have been rationally simplified or are unable to gain social acceptance for the time being. It is inadvisable to promote these forms for formal use, but they should be permitted to undergo further tests through practice. The standardization of the written language is a concept of development. Under certain conditions, there is a possibility for what is standard and what is not to transform themselves into each other. The standardized characters of yesterday could possibly be further standardized today. For example, consideration ought to be given to change some simplified characters with parts not worth mentioning in the past into commonly used characters: The lower part of "龟" could be changed into "电" and the dot in the character "压" could be dispensed with. Characters which were not recognized as standardized characters yesterday could, after a period of testing in society, be found to be consistent with the demand of standardization today. Take such characters as "迈", "富" and "仪" for example. In short, standardization not only must clearly lay down unified standards for members of society to follow, but also must permit some simplified characters which have not taken shape to be used experimentally in certain fields, and continue to provide these simplified characters with conditions for winning social acceptance.

The standardization of square Chinese characters has inherent features of its own. The simplification of square Chinese characters does not call for a fundamental transformation of the existing system of Chinese

characters, but seeks to simplify the form and number of characters on the basis of their square form for facilitating current use. The standardization of the square Chinese characters should emphasize the simplification of the form and the reduction of the number of characters. Each Chinese character has its own distinctive feature. In the system of Chinese characters, for the sake of simplifying the form, sometimes it is preferable to abandon the demand imposed by the role of phonetics. In the simplification of "粮" into "籼" and "阎" into "闫", what has been simplified is the original phonetic part, and what is achieved is the simplification of the character form. The tens of thousands of Chinese characters of different forms are constructed with diverse methods. The construction of simplified characters similarly should not be limited to any single method. To carry out properly the work of standardizing the new simplified characters, we must study the various methods of simplification. Some new simplified characters are simplified by means of substitution with homonym (并 = 𬜯). Some discard the radical symbol and retain the phonetic symbol (鸽 = 鸟). Some discard the phonetic symbol and retain the radical symbol (疒 = 病). Some substitute a new determinative-phonetic for the old one (浑 = 澡). Some substitute the determinative-phonetic method for a different method of construction (艽 = 韭); some use dialectic or similar sound as the phonetic symbol (袂 = 褢). Some use the running script in construction (亥 = 高) and some adopt the archaic form (皃 = 貌). Some use the most characteristic part of the original character in place of the whole character (歹 = 餐). Some use a symbolic sign in place of the more complicated part (灬 = 煤). Some retain only the outline of the original character (申 = 曩). Some use the method of suggestion in construction (仆 = 矮).

Regarding which method should be employed in simplifying a Chinese character, it is necessary to take whether or not the character form is complicated, whether or not the strokes are simple, whether or not the unique feature of the character can be retained as the criterion. Because of this, the thought of using one or two methods to restrict the method of construction of the new simplified characters is in contravention of the law governing the construction of Chinese characters, and actually cannot be done. Naturally, faced with the reality of new simplified characters, standardization is not altogether hopeless. Standardization should proceed from the practice of the masses and the inherent characteristics and law of development of Chinese characters, affirm those methods of character construction with a future for development, popularize them and give judicious guidance according to circumstances, to give impetus to the re-creation of the Chinese characters by the masses.

The budding, emergence and propagation of simplified characters among the people are urgently in need of unified standards. Standardization should develop in accordance with the actual need of society and the development of the written language itself. Only the involvement of the masses in simplification would lead to the standardization of simplified characters. Only scientific standardization would lead to be a further development in the lively and vigorous simplification movement. The

interaction of simplification and standardization provides the motive force for the reform of square Chinese characters to take on motion. For the sake of shortening the course of reforming the Chinese characters, we should enthusiastically welcome simplification and scientifically carry out standardization.

*　　*　　*

Properly Run Short-Term Training Classes in Phonetics and Set Up Hardcore Contingents for the Teaching of Phonetics

by

the revolutionary committee of the Shaohsing District Normal School, Chekiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 10, 1974)

Our school organized in the early part of last year a mobile tutoring sub-detachment to help the cultural and educational bureaus in Hsinch'ang, Sheng hsien, Shangyü, Chuchi and Shaohsing run short-term training classes mainly for primary school teachers to learn articulation in the standard spoken language. Altogether five terms, consisting of eleven classes and 610 students were held. They have trained a number of phonetic teachers and tutors for carrying out the Chinese language phoneticization plan and popularizing the standard spoken language and helped the basic levels to set up a hardcore contingent for the teaching of phonetics.

I

The holding of short-term training classes in phonetics is a concrete measure for implementing Chairman Mao's directive on reforming the written language. This is essential to the socialist revolution and construction and the revolution in proletarian revolution, and is also the urgent demand of the broad masses of middle and primary school teachers and students.

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, a vigorous and flourishing scene has appeared in the socialist motherland, and under the excellent situation, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary middle and primary school teachers and students urgently demand the departments concerned to strengthen leadership over the reform of the written language so as to better implement Chairman Mao's directive that "the written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to the rapid development of educational undertakings, there has been a big increase in the number of new teachers. Most of them are educated young people of the countryside and cities, full of vigor and with practical experience. Among them, some comrades have an urgent need to improve the level of their standard spoken language, so as to better carry out literacy teaching and language teaching. Because of this, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the revolutionary teachers and students actively support our holding of short-term training classes in phonetics.

After studying in the short-term classes, many of the students said with deep feeling: "Having been taught Chinese language phoneticization, we have a walking stick to fall on for learning the characters and criteria

for learning the standard spoken language." They said, "Mastery of phoneticization is really delightful,because it offers a guarantee to the teaching of characters." The students of Shaohsing hsien said at a forum. "Formerly we could barely manage to teach 18 new characters in three lessons. After having been taught phoneticization, we can very well accomplish this in just a single lesson."

Teaching of phoneticization is not only needed by middle and primary school teachers but also extremely welcomed by the broad masses of workers and peasants and poor and lower-middle peasants. A poor peasant of Shangyü hsien said: "At first, I thought that the teacher was teaching something else, because what he read out sounded like the broadcasts." Delighted, he not only actively supported the teaching of proper phoneticization at the school, but also actively propagated the advantages of mastering the standard spoken language to the parents.

A primary school teacher of the Chungt'ang commune in Shangyü hsien has all along been teaching phoneticization and speaking the standard spoken language for sixteen years. In the short-term class she said: "Of the students I have taught, some have joined the PLA, some have gone to aid and support frontier construction, and some have left for the hinterland. In the letters they sent back they claim that the learning of phoneticization and the standard spoken language has helped them a lot in socialist revolution and construction. After arriving at the frontier or working in the armed force units, some students have pointed out to the educational administrations the need to teach the standard spoken language in middle and primary schools. It can be seen that carrying out the teaching of phoneticization and the popularization of the standard spoken language is essential to the socialist revolution and construction, and is the demand and aspiration of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers."

In the energetic promotion and popularization of the standard spoken language, regionally speaking, the key sector for popularization should be the dialect speaking district. Departmentally speaking, the key sector for popularization should be the school. Speaking from the viewpoint of age,the key sector for popularization should be the young people. The task of the schools in our area speaking the southern dialect is an arduous and glorious one, and the whole body of educational worker should shoulder this heavy load. With the school as a base, they should actively create conditions for the proper teaching of Chinese language phoneticization and the gradual pushing of the standard spoken language in society, and work actively for the solid implementation of Chairman Mao's directive on reforming the written language.

II

In order to energetically promote Chinese phoneticization and popularize the standard spoken language in rural and primary schools so that the school may truly shoulder this political task, it is necessary to adopt effective measures and speed up the training of teachers. In the several short-term training classes last year, we adopted two methods:

The first was for the hsien to give rotational training by stages and by groups teachers of lower grades in primary schools who were required to improve their phonetic level in the whole hsien as was the case in Hsinch'ang, Sheng hsien and Chuchi. The second method was for the hsien to train hardcore teachers with a definite phonetic foundation and teaching experience, as was the case in Shangyü and Shaohsing. Results have proved that advantage of the former method is that it could solve problems for the teachers under training presently engaged in the teaching of phonetics. However, because of the vastness of the area and the number of people involved, the training of several thousand teachers by rotation would take too long a time. The second method of training hardcores appears to be better, because, with such hardcore forces in the ch'ü, communes and schools, numerous forms of short-term training, regular tutoring or seminar activities could be adopted to help more teachers learn phonetics, and "each trained in the hsien can go back to lead a group."

Although the targets for these two terms of training classes in Shangyü and Shaohsing were at variance in educational standard, the overwhelming majority of them had a definite foundation. Through investigations, it was discovered that the main phonetic problem of the teachers lay in their incorrect method of pronunciation and inaccurate articulation or is wrong, and the poor phoneticization and reading ability of some of the people. Because of this, the training class for phonetic hardcores of the hsien took the two-line struggle as the key link to raise further the consciousness of the students in implementing Chairman Mao's directive on reforming the written language, and by stressing repeatedly the practice of articulation and the need to solve the accuracy of pronunciation and phoneticization, gradually succeeded in consolidating the all-round improvement of their phonetic knowledge and proficiency.

After the short-term training, there is a very great improvement in the understanding of the students regarding the promotion of Chinese phoneticization and the popularization of the standard spoken language, and everybody is determined to carry out this line of work properly. In work to promote Chinese phoneticization and to popularize the standard spoken language in the countryside, they not only act as tutors and teachers, but also as propagandists as well as an important hardcore force. When the short-term training class was over, the cultural and educational bureaus of Shangyü and Shaohsing hsien arranged work tasks for the whole body of students. Spurred by the hardcores under training, the Ch'engtung commune of Shangyü hsien drew up a plan: (1) Strive to teach all the middle and primary school teachers to speak properly the standard spoken language by the time of the summer study class of 1974. (2) All middle and primary schools must start to teach Chinese language phoneticization and the standard spoken language. (3) Organize the teachers to study at normal time under tutorship. The spare-time schools of the commune also taught phoneticization for the young people. The enthusiasm of the young people for study in many production brigade was high, and even in stormy weather, they attended class daily. These facts have fully shown that the proper running of hardcore training classes is an effective method for solving the problem of phonetic teachers as well as a line of work for teaching reform.

III

How to run short-term training classes in phonetics properly? After a year of practice, our insights are:

Firm adherence to taking the basic line of the Party as the key link is a fundamental guarantee for running well the short-term classes for phonetic teachers.

Work to promote Chinese language phoneticization and popularize the standard spoken language revolves round the question of "whether or not popularization is called for" and "whether or not popularization can be carried out." It is fraught with the violent struggle between the two lines. In our short-term training classes, we grasped this key link of the basic line, guided the students to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's educational policy and directives on the reform of the written language, and seriously summed up the lessons drawn from historical experience. Through study and criticism, everybody realized that such reactionary fallacies as "nobody will die if the standard spoken language is not popularized in a hundred years" and work to simplify the Chinese characters "will make people suffer in the future" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type were for opposing the work of reforming the written language, opposing the workers, peasants and soldiers becoming the masters of culture, and for meeting their counter-revolutionary need to oppose the basic line of the Party and restore capitalism. Everybody said: "In the past, the line was not well defined, the orientation was not clear and the effort was inadequate. Now the line is well defined, the orientation is clear and the effort is adequate." After overcoming such erroneous ideas as "it does not really matter whether the standard spoken language and phoneticization are studied or not" and "southern people cannot learn the standard spoken language properly," they realized that carrying out phoneticization teaching and popularizing the standard spoken language are essential to the socialist construction and revolution and the revolution in education, and a major matter in implementing and carrying out Chairman Mao's directives. Because the understanding of the great significance of popularizing Chinese language phoneticization and the standard spoken language has been fundamentally solved, there is a great improvement in the enthusiasm of the students for study.

There are several ways of handling things in teaching work:

(1) Regarding the content of teaching and the arrangement of time. In the five terms of short-course training classes in phonetics held last year, apart from concentrating a period of time on the study of situation problems and carrying out line education interwoven with some other contents, the rest of the time was devoted to the study of phonetics. The study of phonetics was divided into two stages. The first stage taught such fundamental things as the phonetic signs of Chinese language phoneticization, and the method of pronouncing and phoneticizing the four tones. The second stage consolidated, raised and strengthened the practice of syllables, the memorizing of single characters and the recitation of lessons. No matter

in which stage, emphasis was laid on repeated practice, so that the students could grasp more firmly their phonetic knowledge and proficiency.

In light of the original foundation of the students, various requirements are set, and teaching is developed with an aim. Besides requiring those students with a better foundation to grasp some basic things, they are also required to devote more efforts toward memorizing syllables, single characters and reading, and to strive to master the ability of speaking the standard spoken language. For those students with a poorer foundation, emphasis is laid on grasping the most fundamental knowledge and ability such as to memorize the vowels and consonants, pronounce correctly each tone, master the method of pronunciation and phoneticization, and read correctly the four tones. They are required to improve themselves further on the basis of the fundamental knowledge and ability they have already mastered.

(2) The time of the short-term training class is short and its task is heavy, and in order to achieve better results, it is necessary to grasp two lines: One is to bring this key sector of phonetics to the fore, and the other is to fully mobilize the masses and take the mass line. In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "As for the method of training, we should unfold the mass training movement in which officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers, and soldiers teach each other," we stress that the masses should help and learn from each other. We systematically organize comrades with a better foundation to help actively comrades with a poorer foundation. There are set up in each study group several mutual-aid groups to carry out private study and mutual help. In this way, there are in each class teachers to give lessons and there are also two or three full-time tutors as well as some part-time tutors. This enables the achievement of better results in the teaching of phonetics.

(3) For the sake of meeting the needs of teaching and private study, we have prepared our own phonetic teaching materials, and gradually revised and replenished them in the process of practice.

* * *

Adopt a Correct Attitude Toward New Simplified Characters Used by Students in Composition

by

Fu Shu-sung (傅书松) of the No. 2 Middle School,
Shaowu hsien, Fukien Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 10, 1974)

Being a language teacher, I often come across many new simplified characters used by students in composition. Formerly, I generally crossed out with red ink such new simplified Chinese characters, treated them as errors, and asked the students to correct them. However, that failed to produce the desired result. Students still continued to use these new simplified characters, which appeared with greater and greater regularity, and there seemed to be no way to stop them.

Later, through study and actual investigation, I realized that most of the new simplified characters used by the students actually came from the masses. They appeared in great numbers on wall posters at street corners, in slogans, on the signboards of stores, in advertisements and even on the couplets mounted at the front doors of the masses. After seeing them, the students thought them to be very good, and therefore used them when writing composition. From this it can be seen that the question of how to deal correctly with the new simplified characters used by students in composition is also a question of how to deal correctly with the new simplified characters created by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, a question of how to deal with new things in the course of reforming the written language.

With my understanding improved, my attitude toward the handling of this question is no longer the same. At present, I no longer simply use an "X" to indicate that the characters are wrong, but adopt the positive attitude of giving support and guidance. While advocating the writing of standard simplified characters, I at the same time also analyze and study the new simplified characters together with the students. Proceeding from the characteristics of Chinese characters, I sort out and sum up them. As a result I discover two characteristics in the new simplified characters used by students in composition.

1. The reduction of the number of strokes in a character or the deletion of a part of it without changing the characteristics of the form of the character. For example, in simplifying "费" into "弗", the removal of the radical "贝" will not lead to misunderstanding in the contemporary Chinese language. By simplifying such characters as "刻" into "刻" and "出" into "击", the forms of the original characters basically remain intact after reducing the number of strokes.

2. With an eye kept on characters under the group of "determinative-phonetics," the new simplified characters are enabled to be correctly pronounced. For example, by simplifying "感" into "忐", "原" into "厄",

"鼓" into "壴" and "廈" into "厍", we can pronounce them from their radicals "干", "元", "古" and "下" respectively. These radicals are mostly simple characters frequently used and easy to read, and such simplification can achieve the result of making the characters easy to understand, easy to read, easy to remember and easy to write.

Through analyzing and summing up characters together with the students, I have correctly guided the enthusiasm of the students for the study of the written language. This has enabled them to understand that a strictly scientific attitude must be adopted in the creation of simplified characters, and attention must be paid to the correctness of the new simplified characters. It will never do to create characters irrationally according to one's whim. Many of the new simplified characters have to be tested by the broad masses of people through actual use before it is possible to determine whether or not they have been rationally simplified. Because of this, the new simplified characters for popularization and use must be collected and sorted out by the departments concerned under the unified leadership of the Party, and the views of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals must be solicited before they can be formally promulgated and accepted as the content of language teaching for popularization.

* * *

"MAY 7" CADRES SCHOOLS

The Brilliant Road and the Fruitful Results

- an investigation of the conditions of students after their leaving the "May 7" cadres school of the Peking PLA Air Force

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1974)

Recently, we investigated the conditions of those students who had been trained by rotation in the past seven terms of the Peking Air Force "May 7" cadres school after their leaving the school. In the past five years and longer, this cadres school had trained by rotation over 2,300 cadres. We noted with great delight that many cadres after a spell of study and tempering in the "May 7" cadres school had undergone profound changes in thought and style of work and brought a new atmosphere to office work and the revolutionization and construction of army units. In the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, everyone cited these very inspiring facts to criticize renegade and traitor Lin Piao's malicious slander against the sending of cadres to "May 7" cadres schools, was determined to march forward in victory along the brilliant road of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive."

Awareness of the Two-Line Struggle Raised

After a spell of study and tempering in the "May 7" cadres school, those cadres generally raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Back in their units, they first paid primary attention to grasping major issues, the line and political-ideological work. Wang Yung-kuang, manager of the repair factory of a certain air force unit, in the past thought that he was responsible for production management, his most important duty was keep the airplanes in good repair, political-ideological work was the business of political work cadres. He thus consciously or unconsciously separated vocational work from political work. He not only failed to put proletarian politics in command but also failed to get a proper grip on repair work. Last year, he went to study in the "May 7" cadres school. In the campaign to criticize Lin and Confucius, he associated the problems encountered in his own work with a serious effort in reading and study, and summed up the relevant experiences. He came to realize that by failing to persist in putting proletarian politics in command and departing from such a key link as the Party's basic line, we could not arouse the socialist activism of the broad masses of cadres and fighters and vocational work would slip down the evil road. Back in his unit after completing his studies, he took the initiative to grasp major issues, the line and political-ideological work. He energetically supported and helped young cadre and Party committee secretary Wu Yung-te in his work. After the start of the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, he went deep into the midst of basic levels to energetically train backbone cadres. This stimulated the continuous deepening of the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, gave a boost to work in all fields and allowed the successful

completion of the repair tasks beyond the capacity of the factory in the past. Thus, this factory at one leap became an advanced unit of a certain unit.

Of the seven standing committee members of the Party committee of a certain regiment, six had been steeled in the cadres school. Back in their own unit, they vigorously promoted the study effort of the Party committee itself and persisted in the effort. In the whole of last year, apart from squeezing out time for private study, every Party committee member persisted in observing 57 study days and also held four terms of a reading class for cadres at and above the platoon level. They also sent out at different times 51 groups, led separately by six standing committee members, to head for the basic level to sum up the experience of the compny in conducting education in the Party's basic line. Such experience was popularized in the whole unit, thus effectively boosting the build-up of the army unit.

After returning to their own units from the cadres school, many cadres became tutors in the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings and backbone elements in arousing the army unit in a serious effort to read and study. From childhood, Fan Kuei-jung, a supply section head of a certain unit, led the life of a cowherd and porter for a landlord and never had a single day of schooling. After joining the army, he learned a bit of culture but he felt the study of Marxist-Leninist works rough going. After attending the "May 7" cadres school, he assiduously studied the full texts of the relevant works. With the help of teachers and students, he learned some basic Marxist-Leninist principles. Back in the army unit, he persisted in study and did hard research. In the course of studying the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress, he tutored the army unit in the study of Lenin's "Imperialism Is the Highest Stage of Capitalism." In the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, he tutored the fighters in the study of Chairman Mao's "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." The fighters said, "The 'May 7' cadres school is really a good classroom for the study of Marxism. A 'boor' has become a tutor."

Consciousness in the Continuation of the Revolution Strengthened

The sending of the broad masses of cadres to the lower levels to do manual work and join the "May 7" cadres school to undergo steeling on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and seriously transform their world outlook in the role of an ordinary laborer is a rupture with such traditional concepts of several thousand years standing as "officials are superior while the common people are inferior" and a profound ideological revolution. The requirement of cadres to lead in the "May 7" cadres school the life of the fighters once again as ordinary soldiers helps toward removing their bureaucratic, apathetic, arrogant and finicky airs. Many old cadres are radiant with a vigorous spirit for continuous revolution and many new cadres have steeled their revolutionary determination and became more lively and vigorous. A regimental cadre was wounded many times in the war years and had rendered meritorious services on many occasions. He was

a combat hero who went to attend the national congress of model heroes. After liberation, as he rose higher in rank, he got slack in ideological transformation and the desire to lead a life of ease and comfort grew. While studying in the "May 7" cadres school, for the sake of overcoming his bureaucratic and apathetic airs, he took the initiative to request for transfer to the cooking class to do manual work. While working there, he feared neither filth nor fatigue. He drilled himself assiduously and served the students diligently and faithfully. He won the praise of everyone. Back in the army unit, he carried himself as an ordinary soldier in every respect. He constantly went to the cooking class to do labor there. The fighters praised him as a "May 7" cadre physically not divorced from labor and mentally not divorced from the masses.

As the old cadres unceasingly carry on the revolution, the new cadres have more firmly fostered the idea of a combat team. Before joining the cadres school, Hsü Jen-lung, a supply section head of a certain unit, was given to a life of ease and comfort. His heart was not at his work, and the idea of a combat team was not firmly rooted in him. When the leadership sent him to the cadres school, he wanted to take this as a chance to get away from his own unit. After he came to the school, through the line education and the activity to contrast the bitter past with today's happiness, he recalled how in the old society his father was driven to death, how his younger sister was sold to others at the age of less than two, and how his elder sister became a child bride. Chairman Mao and the Communist Party delivered him from a life of misery, and he joined the army and the Party and became a cadre. Now if he did not serve the people wholeheartedly, was he not forgetting his origin? With his awareness heightened, he resolutely pledged: "I am willing to stand guard and shoulder the rifle all my life for the people." After his return from the cadres school to the army unit, he changed his style of work and became active and spontaneous in his work. In the past, the distribution of supplies called for the company units to show up at the door. Now he took the initiative to bring supplies to the company units.

After return to the army unit from the cadres school, many cadres feared neither hardship nor fatigue. They constantly went deep into the midst of basic levels to make investigations and studies. This stimulated office work to get further oriented toward the company units. They thought what the army units thought, regarded as urgent what the army units regarded as urgent, and served the army units better. Over 20 cadres at and above the section level of a division-level organ of a certain division changed their old style of staying at the top after their return from the cadre school. They constantly went to the company units to humbly listen to the views of cadres and fighters, and saw to it that every request was attended to and every matter was properly fixed. Last year, the comrades of the technical section went deep into the midst of army units for a period of 134 days. They helped the the army units in time to repair the inserviceable weapons obstacles, and enabled weapons to be kept in a battle-worthy state at all times.

The Relations Between Officers and Soldiers Grow Closer

In the "May 7" cadres school, many cadres took up collective productive labor and learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They further understood the great significance of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be both an 'officer' and a civilian," and strengthened their thoughts and feelings for the laboring people. Back in the army unit, they further carried forward the glorious tradition of the oneness of officers and soldiers in our army. They paid attention to showing concern for the fighters politically, helping the fighters in work and study, and caring for the fighters in livelihood. The relations between officers and soldiers grew closer.

Three leading cadres of an instruction team of a certain division in the past paid no attention to showing concern for the fighters, and relied on the office clerks in hauling water and sweeping the grounds. After study and tempering in the "May 7" cadres school, they realized that the maintenance of the features of an ordinary soldier was an important guarantee for opposing revisionism and preventing revisionism and an important factor in cementing the ties between officers and soldiers. Back in the army unit, they took the lead in doing collective productive labor. On festive days and holidays, they went to the cooking class to help cooking and relieve cooks to give the latter proper rest. When films were projected and cultural and artistic programs presented, they took the initiative to stand guard and patrol for the fighters to let them attend the shows.

Deputy staff officer Wang Feng-ming of a certain division was assigned in the cadres school to the cooking class to watch over the fire. He combined work with the serious study of the brilliant work "Serve the People." He strengthened the idea of serving the masses and raised his consciousness in showing concern for mass livelihood. Back in the army unit, he constantly went deep into the midst of the company-level mess halls to stay at selected spots. Once, hearing that office personnel had something to complain about a mess hall, he went to the cooking squad to help cooking, and found out that the mess hall was not properly managed because some cooking personnel had developed the idea of detesting filthy, tiresome and troublesome work. He organized the comrades of the cooking class to study "Serve the People" and recounted how he studied and got tempered in the cadres school. The cooking personnel were educated and they consciously improved their service. Wang Feng-ming also bought a set of hair-dressing utensils and availed himself of festive days, holidays and leisure hours to give the office cadres and fighters a haircut. Everyone affectionately called him a "volunteer barber."

The deputy regiment commander of a certain army unit was a cadre starting out as a student. After study and tempering in the "May 7" cadres school, he strengthened his thoughts and feelings for the laboring people. Back in the army unit, he doggedly fought the bureaucratic style in his work and investigated and studied everything. In his life, he doggedly fought the idea of special treatment, consciously took a hand in labor and set

himself strict demands. He held himself responsible for battalion build-up work. He went out early and returned late every day. He constantly rode with a brick-hauling cart and tried to beat others in loading and unloading work. The fighters praised him, "A deputy regiment commander in rank, he acts as he were a fighter. In fine days, he is all of a sweat, and in rainy days, he is caked with mud all over his body. We welcome such a good cadre who is so close to the fighters!"

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

* * *

GLORIFICATION OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Cultural Revolution Brings Changes to Central China Hsien

(NCNA-English Changsha, June 17, 1974)

criticism of the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and of their crimes in undermining the socialist collective economy has fired the socialist enthusiasm of cadres and peasants of a central china county and brought a rapid development to its agriculture during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

total grain output of linhsien county by the tungting lake in hunan province in 1972 jumped to 350,000 tons despite a four-month-long dry spell. this represented a 100,000-ton increase over 1971. the county continued to advance last year after defeating three attacks of flood and water-logging, the severity of which was rarely seen in local history. grain output totalled 383,000 tons, 2.3 times the figure for 1949, the year of liberation. output of cotton, silk cocoons and sugar crops and the number of pigs also increased.

all the 42 people's communes in the county now have tractor stations. more than 90 per cent of the production brigades have mechanized or semi-mechanized ploughing, irrigation, threshing, husking, farm produce processing, and transport. the county has built a farm machinery repair and manufacturing plant and factories producing nitrogenous fertilizer, insecticides, cement and other products for agriculture. the peasants regard all these as fruits of the cultural revolution.

the lakeside county has around 87,000 hectares of farmland. before liberation, floods were common because the kuomintang reactionaries paid no attention to dredging the tungting lake and repairing the dykes. grain yield was low and the people lived in dire poverty.

after liberation, under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, the people's government provided much help for the local people in improving farming conditions and agriculture began to go up. but progress was slow as a result of interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's revisionist line.

the cultural revolution educated members of the county party committee. they visited more than 3,000 production teams in 30 people's communes to make investigations and took different measures to help them develop farm production according to their different natural conditions.

the yuchiatai commune, known as a "water pail", suffered from waterlogging nine years out of ten and its grain yield did not exceed 4.5 tons per hectare even in a good year.

after the party's ninth national congress in 1969, cadres and peasants of the commune followed the example of the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and transformed the area "in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they dug 25 kilometres of drainage ditches, built three electric pumping stations and eight inverted siphons and turned the "water pail" into fields that give high and stable yield. in the three ensuing years, the commune's total grain output increased at an annual average of 15 per cent. per-hectare yield of grain in 1972 exceeded ten tons and that of ginned cotton, 0.75 tons. the commune has become one of the province's outstanding units in learning from tachai.

the hohuayen production brigade of the hsinchou commune has 136 hectares of farmland, which are scattered in 31 gullies and on eight ridges. drought was a constant menace before. the brigade party branch committee led the commune members in transforming the area during the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. from the winter of 1971 to the next spring, they built a small reservoir and a number of ponds, dug 16 kilometres of irrigation ditches and planted many trees. the brigade reaped a record harvest in 1972 though the area was hit by the severest drought within living memory. grain output per hectare topped the target set in the national programme for agricultural development, and cotton output was double that of the previous year.

the county party committee spread the experience of the yuchiatai commune and the hohuayen brigade and made a farm improvement plan that took into consideration areas of different natural conditions. leading county cadres went to three production brigades to gain experience.

the cultural revolution helped the county party committee see that the growth of production depends on a correct line. it organized cadres and peasants to study the party's basic line, deepen the criticism of the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and of capitalist tendencies, and start a drive to learn from tachai.

the chiehling people's commune and the kuanhsin production brigade of the lihsi people's commune are two examples.

when the hilly chiehling commune was hit by a severe drought in 1972, a handful of class enemies, in their attempt to restore capitalism and discourage the poor and lower-middle peasants from fighting the drought, spread the reactionary fallacy that "everyone should try to find his own way out through side-line occupations". led by the commune party committee, the peasants criticized the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi

and lin piao as manifested in the commune and dealt a heavy blow to the class enemies. this fired the peasants' enthusiasm for socialist agriculture. that winter, over 11,000 people turned out to enlarge reservoirs and ponds, dig canals and ditches, improve farm land and collect manure. the acreage of land free from the menace of drought and water-logging increased from 600 to more than 1,460 hectares. grain yield per hectare in 1973 topped the target set in the national programme for agricultural development, with an 80 per cent increase over 1972. cotton output was 0.938 tons per hectare.

for years the kuanhsin production brigade held that it did not have enough manpower to build irrigation projects. the cadres and commune members raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the course of criticizing revisionism. as a result, they redoubled their efforts and dug 13 kilometres of ditches and planted 90,000 trees in 100 days in the winter of 1972. the stone and earthwork involved was three times what was done in the six years preceding the cultural revolution. last year, the brigade reaped 11.8 tons of grain per hectare, two times the 1972 figure. cotton yield per hectare increased from 0.3 tons in 1972 to more than one ton in 1973.

mass criticism stimulated an all-out effort for production. the county built irrigation canals and ditches totalling 270 kilometres, 793 reservoirs and ponds, 936 pumping stations, aqueducts and culverts, and levelled more than 620 hectares of land from the winter of 1972 to the end of last year. thus the acreage of farmland free from the menace of drought and water-logging doubled that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started. the more than 53,000 hectares of farmland in the plains of the county are crisscrossed by canals and ditches. trees have been planted on both sides of the roads.

the county surpassed the 1973 state grain and cotton purchase plan by 32 per cent and sold more pigs, silk and sugar to the state than in any previous year.

with the growth of the collective economy the life of commune members has improved. their collective grain reserves had reached 30,500 tons by 1973. most peasant households now have surplus grain and bank savings.

SELF-RELIANCE

East China Hsien Develops Water Conservancy and Power Industry Self-reliantly

(NCNA-English Nanchang, June 16, 1974)

the people of juichin county, one of the old revolutionary base areas in east china, have carried forward the glorious red army tradition of hard struggle and built many water conservancy and power-generating projects self-reliantly during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

a network of reservoirs, canals and ponds now provides irrigation for 80 per cent of the county's farmland. sixtythree hydro-electric power stations supply electricity to all the 16 people's communes in the county.

grain output of the county in 1973 was 2.3 times that of 1950. total income from farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery increased 3.3-fold during the same period.

electricity has helped juichin develop its industry. the county now has more than 40 machinery, chemical fertilizer, insecticide and other factories. the people's communes and some of their brigades have farm machinery maintenance plants and farm produce processing workshops. total industrial output value of the county last year was 12 times that of the early post-liberation years.

situated in the southern part of kiangsi province, the county was the hub of the central revolutionary base area built in 1929 by the chinese workers' and peasants' red army under chairman mao's leadership. at that time the people there developed the economy in a self-reliant spirit and smashed the kuomintang reactionaries' military encirclements and economic blockades. this revolutionary history has always been a source of inspiration for the local people in building socialism.

shachoupa production brigade set aside more than 10,000 yuan from the collective accumulation funds for water conservancy projects. its party branch secretary hu tao-hung led a group of commune members to the hills and lived and worked there in building such projects. in five years, the brigade built five small reservoirs, 33 ponds and 12,000 metres of ditches and put up an electric pumping station. ninety per cent of its farmland now yields good crops despite drought or waterlogging. grain yield per hectare in 1973 was 4.5 times that in the early post-liberation years.

shangtuan brigade of huangpo people's commune organized 80 members to quarry stone all the year round for building a reservoir. in winter, more commune members joined in.

they completed the project in three years, and thus put all the brigade's farmland under irrigation. grain output increased from 0.75 tons to 5.1 tons per hectare.

the county has trained over 300 electricians and 8,000 masons, carpenters and other workers by running short-term training courses and other methods. they form a backbone force in building water conservancy and power-generating projects. all the 57 skilled workers at the jihtung hydro-electric power station, the biggest in the county, have been trained from among peasants.

RURAL CLUBS

Rural Club in East China

(NCNA-English Hangchow, June 17, 1974)

a rural club set up 20 years ago has become the cultural centre in an east china production brigade.

every evening, many commune members frequent the brightly-lit club in chenshan production brigade of huangshan people's commune in chekiang province. some read newspapers and periodicals, study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and discuss domestic and international affairs while others watch lantern slides or rehearse theatrical items. eighty per cent of the young people in the brigade are activists in the club. children, too, take a fancy to revolutionary story telling sessions there.

the club has a 16-member propaganda team which consists of young brigade party branch committee members, production team leaders, women team leaders, evening school teachers and little red guards. its leader is a 23-year-old deputy commander of the brigade militia company. led by the brigade party branch, the team members base the themes of their creative works on local class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they perform for the peasants in the fields and on threshing grounds and help run wall-newspapers and broadcasting and organize recreations and sports.

the club was set up in 1953, the year after the land reform was completed. it was expanded after the people's commune came into being in 1958 and enormously improved during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it organizes the masses to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, propagates the party's policies and sings the praises of new people, new deeds and new customs. this has

enriched the cultural life in the countryside and helped consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist collective economy.

a cross-talk entitled "new look of chenshan brigade", written by the propaganda team, traces the brigade's progress in irrigation, from using man-pulled waterwheels each watering four-fifteenths of a hectare per day before liberation to animal-drawn ones each watering two-fifths of a hectare daily in the period of mutual-aid team just after liberation, pile-driven wells each watering one and a third hectares per day under the agricultural cooperative and finally power-driven wells each watering 20 hectares per day during the cultural revotution. the commune members appreciate it very much. an old poor peasant commented: "it shows what we have seen for ourselves. the socialist road is getting ever broader as we advance along it."

chenshan brigade was hit by a four-month-long dry spell in 1972. led by the party branch, the commune members overcame the drought in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they reaped 0.8 tons of ginned cotton and 12 tons of grain per hectare, three and seven times the pre-liberation peaks respectively. by contrast, the drought of 1926 drove 110 of the 250 families in the village into exile; many went begging and had to sell their children. drawing on these facts, the propaganda team wrote a duet ballad called "world of difference in old and new society".

the propaganda team also undertakes to popularize advanced thinking and experience. a castanets-accompanied ballad composed by the propaganda team tells how 61-year-old fang ah-wu, storehouse keeper of a production team, saved 250 kilogrammes of grain from dust swept off the threshing ground during the early rice harvest. the ballad was performed for production teams under the brigade. the brigade party branch commended the old storehouse keeper and called on all commune members to emulate his example. this resulted in much more careful work in all 13 production teams which retrieved 1.1 tons of grain from waste dirt.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the present chenshan brigade were ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by landlords and rich peasants in pre-liberation days. only 18 people in the village had been to primary school. led by the communist party and chairman mao, the labouring people were emancipated and became masters of the state after liberation. steady progress in production has improved the people's living standards and promoted cultural development and education. all the school-age children in the chenshan brigade are enrolled today and many illiterate adults have learned to read and write in evening schools. ninetyfour children of poor and lower-middle peasants are studying in junior or senior middle schools.

the amateur writers and artists in this brigade, while doing creative work in the course of production, are attending a spare-time training course in literary and art creation run by the commune to raise their political and ideological level and share their experience in creation and performance.

MACHINE BUILDING

Tientsin Builds 500-Ton Floating Crane

(NCNA-English Tientsin, June 16, 1974)

the north china industrial city of tientsin has built a 500-ton floating crane, the first of its kind in china, for use in harbour construction and development of sea-bed resources.

the 500-ton floating crane was designed and built by china itself after it had built a 100-ton floating crane. measuring 67.7 metres from stem to stern and having a displacement of 3,600 tons, the floating crane has a main hanger with a hoisting capacity of 500 tons and two secondary hangers each with a hoisting capacity of 50 tons. the main hanger and the secondary hangers can operate simultaneously. the crane is equipped with a stepless speed control device with a high power silicon-controlled rectifier. tests and trial operations show that it is of high quality.

the hsinho shipyard, builder of the crane, was formerly a small dockyard for repairing ships. under the leadership of the shipyard party committee, the shipbuilders daringly accepted the order. they pooled their wisdom to overcome difficulties arising from shortage of equipment. after the hull was made, they used ten small and medium-sized winches with different kinds of movable pulleys to pull the 71-metre-long and 280-ton tower, the main part of the crane, from the dock onto the floating crane when the tide was low.

during construction of the floating crane, the hsinho shipyard received aid from more than 40 local factories and scientific research institutes.

COAL MINES

New Shaft Mine Goes into Production in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1974)

a new shaft coal mine nearly 1,000 metres deep went into operation in peipiao, one of northeast china's mining centres, last month. it is the deepest in china.

the new mine has an annual capacity of 600,000 tons. it enables the 40-year-old colliery to extract coal from a depth of 500 to 1,000 metres.

in the course of construction, the workers criticised the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao. this raised the workers' consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

they overcame difficulties caused by complicated geological conditions, including a 30-metre-thick layer of silt and shifting sand, in building the main shaft and the air shaft. over 20,000 metres of main haulage ways were driven and a large amount of mining machinery and electrical equipment was installed.

TIBET

Winter Wheat Planted in Tibet Gives High Yield

(NCNA-English Lhasa, June 17, 1974)

the emancipated serfs of the tibet autonomous region reaped a high yield of winter wheat over large areas for the first time last year.

why is it that winter wheat can survive the high altitude and cold weather of the tibetan plateau and give a high yield on a large scale? an answer to this is provided by comrades of the tibet research institute of agricultural sciences and the tibet meteorological bureau on the strength of their research and the summing up of the local people's practical experience over the years.

"the establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future." the labouring masses in tibet are daringly blazing a trail untrodden before.

over-winter crops were a rare sight in the vast tibet region in the past. it was only after the democratic reform in 1959 that emancipated serfs succeeded in growing

winter wheat on the highland on an experimental basis. in the autumn of 1972 a total of 9,300 hectares were sown to this crop by the tibetan peasants, the liberation army men stationed there and the tibet agricultural science department. per hectare yield the following year mostly topped three tons; there were also high yields of more than 3.75 tons, 6 tons and even 7.5 tons per hectare.

during the current struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius, the former serfs cite this iron-clad fact to refute the confucian theory of "innate geniuses" who are "born with knowledge" that lin piao preached as well as his reactionary idealist concept that "history was created by heroes".

the tibetan plateau, averaging more than 4,000 metres above sea level, has a short frost-free period and low mean temperature in the year. such climate is unfavourable to farm production to a certain extent. but, analysing this adverse condition in the dialectical-materialist viewpoint, one may find favourable factors too. records of wheat cultivation show that the mean temperature in january, the coldest month of the year in north china's late-ripening winter wheat zone, is somewhere between four and eight degrees below zero, centigrade, with the extreme cases ranging from 20 to 30 degrees minus. in lhasa, the january mean temperature is about two degrees below zero, the lowest being 16.5 degrees minus. this shows that the temperature in the lhasa area is suitable for winter wheat production.

light, heat and water are essential to the growth of field crops and largely determine their yields. the tibetan plateau offers following favourable conditions:

one. long length of day. take lhasa which is known as a "town of sunshine" because the yearly day length there amounts to 3,000 hours. the more sunshine winter wheat enjoys, the better it grows; the longer the time of photosynthesis, the more the nutriment the plant accumulates. winter wheat in tibet has an average growing period of 320 days. so it can get sufficient sun light.

two. the rarefied air of the tibetan plateau means little dust, low humidity and good transparence in the atmosphere, hence strong light and radiation of the sun, all of which facilitate the accumulation of the nutriment in the wheat plant.

three. it is recorded that lhasa has 277 days of above-zero temperature in the year and the weather of ten degrees and above usually begins with mid-may and ends in the first ten days of october. the high-

temperature period coincides with the main growing stages of winter wheat. the calorie needed in the jointing, earing, flowering, milking and ripening stages of the plant can be obtained in the main.

four. big temperature variance between day and night. in lhasa, the variance is about 15 degrees centigrade on the average. because of the high temperature and strong sun rays in the daytime, winter wheat has a long period of photosynthesis and thus accumulates a great amount of organic material. with the sharp drop in temperature at night, the plant slows down its breathing and thus consumes less organic material. in this way the wheat produces much more material through photosynthesis than it consumes, and naturally accumulates a big amount of nutriment. that is why the winter wheat grown on the tibetan plateau yields big and heavy grains.

five. fairly ample supply of water. the annual precipitation in the agricultural areas in the eastern part of the plateau and the lhasa, loka and shigatse areas is more than 700 m.m. and over 400 m.m. respectively, most of which falls between june and september. this suffices to meet the need of the crop for water in its later stages of growth. its need of water in the earlier stages can also be met because tibet abounds in water resources and because many farming areas have gravitation irrigation facilities with the construction of numerous water conservancy works since liberation.

comrades of the tibet meteorological bureau and the tibet research institute of agricultural sciences hold that the valleys in southeastern and southern tibet generally have the above-mentioned climate conditions for growing winter wheat.

the large-scale popularization of winter wheat marks a significant change in the history of agricultural development on the tibetan plateau. the planting of winter wheat and the changes made in the local farming system in recent years make it possible to grow three crops in two years or two crops a year in some low-altitude areas in tibet.

the cultivation of winter wheat in large areas is of significant importance in developing tibet's local economy, further improving the livelihood of the tibetan people and carrying out in tibet chairman mao's great strategic plan "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony".

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Photo Exhibition "China Today" Concludes in Sydney

(NCNA-English Canberra, June 17, 1974)

a photo exhibition "china today", sponsored by the new south wales branch of the australia-china society, closed at sydney's town hall yesterday. 6,000 australians visited the exhibition.

over 500 black and white and colour photos on display portrayed new china's flourishing industrial and agricultural construction, culture and education, health and medical services, and the life of the national minorities. many books and magazines about new china were also on display.

chinese documentary films "china today" and the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and "the red detachment of women" were shown to packed houses for every performance at a cinema attached to the exhibition. visitors expressed their wishes for further mutual understanding and strengthening of friendship between the australian and chinese peoples.

mrs. d. parker, national secretary of the australia-china society, attended the opening ceremony on june 10. wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador to australia, spoke at the ceremony.

CHINA AND BHUTAN

New Chapter of Friendship between China and Bhutan

(NCNA-English Peking, June 16, 1974)

the coronation of jigme singye wangchuck, king of bhutan, was held in thimphu on june 2 this year. at the invitation of the royal government, representatives from more than ten countries, including china, attended the ceremony. cordial and friendly hospitality by the royal government and people of bhutan was accorded the chinese representative, the first in many years to come to bhutan, a country neighbouring china on the southwest. thus it opened a new page in the friendly contacts of the two countries.

during the coronation, king jigme singye wangchuck repeatedly stressed that bhutan would rely on its own efforts in developing its economy and safeguarding its sovereignty and independence. he said, "the most important task before us at present is to achieve economic self-reliance to ensure the continued progress of the country in the future."

at the coronation ceremony on june 2, ma mu-ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to india, on behalf of the chinese government presented a hata (ceremonial scarf) and gifts to the king and, in the name of the chinese leaders, conveyed warm greetings to the king, the royal government and the people of bhutan. the king expressed his thanks, and, after the ceremony, received ma mu-ming.

on june 4 ma mu-ming called on dawa tsering, minister of foreign affairs of bhutan and had a friendly talk with him. present on the occasion were the minister of home affairs, the minister of finance and the minister without portfolio.

the king, the royal government and the people of bhutan all expressed their friendly sentiments for china. after the coronation ceremony the king told reporters that the relations between bhutan and china have always been good. the minister of foreign affairs also said that a friendly relationship exists between bhutan and china. the bhutan people were very happy when they saw the chinese representative at the coronation ceremony, and stated that they would have been quite disappointed if he had not come.

on june 5, when the chinese representative ma mu-ming and his party were leaving bhutan, the many people lining the streets waved and shouted, "china, china exclamation", to express their friendly sentiments for the chinese people.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1974)

J. Addis, British Ambassador to China, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Friends Visit North China Province

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, June 17, 1974)

the visiting delegation of dr. d.s. kotnis memorial committee of india led by daniel latifi, secretary-general of the committee, visited shihchiachuang city and tanghsien county of north china's hopei province in the last four days and was accorded a warm welcome.

the indian friends visited the norman bethune international peace hospital of the chinese people's liberation army in the provincial capital of shihchiachuang. dr. kotnis was the first head of the hospital and there he worked for two years and eight months during the anti-japanese war. during their visit, the indian friends joined the doctors and nurses in recalling how hard and selflessly dr. kotnis had worked and praised his lofty spirit of internationalism in adopting the cause of the chinese people's liberation as his own.

the indian friends then called at the kokung village in tanghsien county where dr. kotnis had worked. the norman bethune international peace hospital and the norman bethune medical school were set up in the village during the war of resistance against japanese aggression. apart from performing his duties as leader of the hospital and the school, dr. kotnis also treated the wounded and other patients. the indian friends viewed the houses where the indian doctor once lived and worked and the 6.7 hectares of paddy field the doctor and his students created on rock-strewn land in those years. to express their friendship for the relatives of the indian doctor and other indian friends, the commune members of the village presented them with peanuts and walnuts they produced.

the visitors went to the cemetery for revolutionary martyrs of the p.l.a. north china command and the cemetery for revolutionary martyrs of the shansi-chahar-hopei border region which was built during the anti-japanese war. they also paid homage to dr. kotnis' tomb and the memorial tablet to dr. apal and laid two wreaths there.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Yeh-chiu Meet Japanese Architects

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the friendship delegation of the japan-china architectural exchange association here this morning.

leader of the delegation is kakamasa yoshisaka, with ken ichiura as the deputy leader, masao shimizu as the secretary-general and masamitsu kubota as the deputy secretary-general.

present on the occasion were ho kuang-chien, tai nien-tzu and ma ke-chin, respectively acting president, vice-president and secretary-general of the architectural society of china.

Peking Reception in Honor of Japanese Shooting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1974)

the chinese marksmanship association gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting japanese shooting delegation led by minoru anzai, vice-president of the national rifle shooting association of japan.

present at the reception were chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation; sun cheng-hua, a leading member of the chinese marksmanship association; and leading members of other organizations concerned, including chu tse and tsao chang-chi, as well as chinese marksmen.

at the reception permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, sun cheng-hua and the delegation leader minoru anzai toasted the daily increasing exchanges between the people and sports circles of china and japan and the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the sportsmen of the two countries.

the japanese shooting delegation arrived here yesterday.

Japanese Osaka Port and Harbor Administrators' Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1974)

the japanese osaka port and harbour administrators' delegation with ohamu takamura, director of the osaka port and harbour bureau, as the leader and akira kamijima and seizaburo ota as the deputy leaders, left here by air today to tour shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

wang pao-shan, director of the bureau of water transport under the chinese ministry of communications, was present at the airport to see the delegation off.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking on june 10 after visiting the new harbour at tientsin.

yu mei, vice-minister of communications, wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met the japanese delegation on separate occasions while it was in peking.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese and Korean Football Players Hold Friendly Match

(NCNA-English Peking, June 16, 1974)

the "aprok river" football team of the ministry of public security of the democratic people's republic of korea and the "august first" team of the chinese people's liberation army held a friendly match here this afternoon in the peking workers stadium and were warmly applauded by well over 80,000 spectators.

among the spectators were tseng wei and huang ching-hsi, chinese vice-ministers of public security; yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; and liu chuan-hsin, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and director of the peking municipal public security bureau. prior to the match, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with pak jong muk, leader of the korean "aprok river" football delegation.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, were present at the meeting and also watched the friendly match.

this afternoon, the peking workers stadium was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and korea. as the players of the two countries entered the competition arena hand in hand, the spectators gave a long applause to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms on their visit to china.

averaging 23 years of age, the korean players have developed a fast style of play and their performance was excellent either individually or as a team. the chinese footballers average 21 years of age. the korean team displayed its style of play right after kick-off. they broke through on the wings in quick offensives by passing the ball to the goalline and then centring it for shooting or made quick direct shooting after picking up long passes from the middle of the pitch. in defence, they used a strong man-to-man play in the back line to thwart the host team's attempts at the goal. they often succeeded in intercepting the opponents' passes in the middle zone, bringing heavy pressure to bear upon the host team.

the chinese p.l.a. "august first" team also gave an excellent performance both in its style and skill. they did a fine job in breaking the guest team's offensives by a combination of close man-to-man play and zonal defence though they were erratic in their passes in the first half. in the second half, they strengthened their offensives and produced quite a number of good shows.

at the end of the match, coaches and players of the guest and host teams warmly shook hands with each other in congratulation, which showed the fraternal revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the chinese and korean people. members of the "august first" team said that they were very glad to have this friendly match with the korean players. "their tenacious spirit and superb technique deserve our learning," they said. "we wish them success in their visit to china."

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

New Chinese Ambassador to Malagasy Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, June 17, 1974)

Tien Chih-tung, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Malagasy Republic, left Peking for his post today.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Radio and Television Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 16, 1974)

the romanian radio and television delegation led by traian puscasu, deputy director-general of the romanian radio and television, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by li che-fu, deputy director of the chinese central broadcasting administrative bureau, and leading members of departments concerned, including yang chao-lin.

also present was nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan, and was accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees and broadcasting administrative bureaus there, as well as local people.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Exposes Soviet Revisionists' Aggressive Designs on Bangladesh

(NCNA-English Peking, June 16, 1974)

the "people's daily" carries a signed article today under the title "go it must exclamation"

the article says, "the tass news agency and 'pravda' of the soviet revisionists have noisily bragged about the operation of a soviet salvage team in chittagong, bangladesh, in a series of reports recently." "such self-glorification on the part of the soviet revisionists was meant to play up their so-called aid to bangladesh. but the scheme backfired and gave the show away."

everybody knows that after supporting india in dismembering pakistan by armed force more than two years ago, the soviet revisionists hastily sent a huge salvage team to chittagong, the article points out. "in the name of salvaging ships and clearing the harbour, the team was engaged in unbridled activity in the chittagong area. the residential quarters of the soviet revisionist 'experts' were guarded by soviet armed sentries like a forbidden zone over which an air of mystery hung.

the clearing of chittagong is a job that takes only several months. but the soviet revisionists kept putting it off and the operation has dragged on for over two years," the article says.

it says, "the weekly 'holiday' of dacca, capital of bangladesh, recently published an article exposing the soviet revisionists' attempt to control bangladesh. it says, 'bangladesh fits into their (the soviet revisionists') design so well that they want to have both economic and strategic control in this country'.

"the 'washington post' in a dacca dispatch quoted local inhabitants as saying, 'the russians are dawdling at the job in chittagong until they can get away with setting up a naval base there'."

the article says, "it is the soviet revisionists' customary trick to carry out expansion in the name of 'aid'. now, they tried to achieve their ulterior purpose by stalling for time through 'dawdling'. this is indeed a novelty."

it says, "the activities of the soviet revisionists in chittagong at a time when they are contending with the other superpower in the indian ocean cannot but arouse the resentment and vigilance of the bangladesh people. the western press has also pointed out that for a long time, the bangladesh people are 'anxious to get the russians out'. it is precisely the bangladesh people's strong resentment that made it improper for the soviet revisionists' salvage team to prolong its stay in chittagong."

the article stresses in conclusion, "it is neither 'friendship' nor 'cooperation' that the bangladesh people found in the behaviour of the soviet revisionists' salvage team in chittagong, but the aggressive designs of a rapacious and sinister social-imperialism on bangladesh territory and sovereignty."

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Scientists Delegation Concludes Visit in West Germany

(NCNA-English Bonn, June 16, 1974)

the chinese sicientists delegation today wound up its friendly visit in the federal republic and left munich for a visit in switzerland.

the delegation is led by chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, and his deputy chu yung-hsing, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese academy of sciences. after their arrival in west germany on may 30, the chinese scientists visited bonn, cologne, aachen, goettingen, frankfurt, nuremberg, stuttgart, munich and other cities. they visited a number of universities and research institutes and were warmly welcomed by west german scientists.

on june 14, the institute for radiation and environment gave a lunch in honour of the chinese delegation. dr. volker hauff, parliamentary secretary of state of the federal ministry of science and technology was also present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexico Publishes Book on Defense of 200-Mile Maritime Right

(NCNA-English Mexico City, June 15, 1974)

the mexican foreign ministry edited and published a book "mexico and the regime of the sea" on the eve of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea. the book expounds mexico's stand in defence of the 200-mile maritime right.

this 400-odd-page book consists of a preface by mexican foreign minister emilio o. rabasa and nine signed articles by 11 mexican experts on international affairs. a series of important documents and reference materials on the maritime issue are appended to the book.

an article entitled "evolution of the law of the sea in america, latin american contribution" dwells upon the struggle launched by the latin american states in defence of the 200-mile maritime right. the article says: "in their efforts to exceed the limits of rules

that have become preposterous and antiquated in the course of the years, these states have unilaterally adopted measures which, proceeding from equality and responding to the demands of the time, have gained support and will prevail in the end". it points out that the developing countries in other continents support the latin american doctrine while the powerful nations with vast resources that permit them to fish in distant waters from their territories are opposed to the extension of the territorial sea and the thesis of the patrimonial sea of two hundred miles.

an article by former mexican foreign minister manuel tello says that in proposing the thesis of the 200-mile patrimonial sea, mexico and some other latin american countries want "to guarantee the nationals of the coastal state the exclusive right to utilize the natural resources that are found in that state and, at the same time, to stop the practice of many countries of sending their fishing fleets to exploit the resources of the seas far from their coasts, because such practice not only endangers the existence of the resources, but also means that countries with more advanced fishing techniques will compete with the nationals of the coastal states to the disadvantage of the latter and such disadvantage would be more serious in case they are nationals of the developing coastal states."

another article deals with mexico's stand in defence of the 200-mile maritime right. the article refutes the "status quo" argument which alleges that owing to the insufficient strength of the developing countries, the intervention of the big powers is necessary for the sake of "mutual benefit". the article says: "it is evident that the benefits have not been equally divided and are invariably favourable to the colonialist countries." "the fishing fleets of the maritime powers indiscriminately appropriate the resources in the patrimonial sea and often in the territorial waters (of other countries) without sharing the benefit obtained in some form with the countries affected".

an article entitled "the importance of the resources of the sea in the socio-economic development of the peoples" says that "the achievement of complete economic sovereignty over the patrimonial sea is a primary step indispensable to the use of the resources of the sea for the benefit of the peoples of the third world." it stresses that "the solidarity between the peoples of the third world -- especially the latin american peoples -- should not be limited to claiming the just right to exercise the sovereignty over the patrimonial sea, but should extend to the future activities that can be unfolded in this sovereign zone."

Canadian Jurisdiction Over Fisheries Will Be
Expanded, Says Canadian Minister

(NCNA-English Ottawa, June 16, 1974)

canadian jurisdiction over the fisheries off its shore will be expanded in the future, canadian minister of environment and fisheries jack davis said on june 14, according to a report from "toronto star" yesterday.

davis said: "regardless of whether or not this summer's law of the sea conference is successful, canadian jurisdiction over the fisheries off our shore will be expanded in the future".

canada will seek a 200-mile limit at the international conference, he added.

in a statement, davis said: "our number one priority now must be to protect the stocks so that when we expand our jurisdiction, the fish will still be there."

in the past year, the soviet union has dispatched large numbers of fishing vessels to plunder fishery resources along the canadian coast in violation of international fishing agreements. soviet vessels some times even operated impudently within the 12-mile territorial waters. the canadian government has repeatedly protested against the soviet acts of aggression.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

June 28, 1974 No. 5644

****
* NATIONAL *
****

LI CHIH IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN CONFUCIANISM AND LEGALISM

Li Chih, a Progressive Thinker Honoring Legalism and Opposing Confucianism

by

Ch'ing Szu (庆思)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1974)

In Chinese history, the struggle between the Legalist school and the Confucian school has always been a struggle between the two lines--reform and conservatism, progress and retrogression. For more than 2,000 years, despite its rise and fall, ups and downs, it has never come to a standstill.

After the Northern Sung Dynasty, in sympathy with the transition of the Chinese feudal society to its latter stage, the Confucian teachings evolved to become li hsüeh (理学, the study of the classics with a rational approach, also known as tao hsüeh 道学). This was an expression of the ideological domination which the reactionary classes of the time wildly tried to intensify for the purpose of suppressing the resistance of the laboring people and the progressive forces. After li hsüeh began to become fashionable in the 11th century, it all along dominated the ideological circles of the feudal society and became a rope that tightly tied down the thinking of the masses of the people.

Where there is oppression there is resistance. Although the reactionary landlord class devised all ways and means to intensify its ideological domination, the masses of the people and some progressive thinkers still persevered in the struggle against Confucianism and li hsüeh. Li Chih was a progressive thinker who held high the banner of honoring Legalism and opposing Confucianism in the 16th century. He warmly praised

Ch'in Shih Huang who carried out the Legalist political line and ushered in the unification of China as the "sole emperor of all ages." However, he tried his utmost to oppose taking what Confucius considered to be right and wrong as right and wrong, and smashed to smithereens the Confucian "classics." At the time, the reactionary rulers were horrified by Li Chih's ideas. They banned his books, sent him to prison, and persecuted him until he died. However, this failed to stem the propagation of his progressive ideas. Li Chih's progressive ideas had a positive role to play at his time and in subsequent ages.

Li Chih (1527-1602 A.D.), alias Li Cho-wu, hailed from Ch'uanchou, Fukien. Ch'uanchou had been a port for foreign trade since Sung and Yüan, and Li Chih's forefathers had been in maritime business. Li Chih himself suffered deprivations and hardships when he was young. After middle age, he served as officials for more than twenty years. He came into contact with the decadent, hypocritical and crafty conduct of many Confucian scholars who regarded themselves as orthodox scholars in the study of the classics with a rational approach, and constantly came into conflict with the pedantic bureaucrats in power. "He hated the pedants most." Because he refused to submit to the "restraints" of the pedantic bureaucrats, he "experienced tribulations to the fullest extent." These experiences made it easy for him to accept the influence of new ideas. To a certain extent, he understood and was sympathetic to the bitter life of the people at the lower levels. He hoped to cut a new way of thinking out of the hopeless and gloomy situation monopolized by the study of the classics with a rational approach.

"A given culture is the ideological reflection of the politics and economics of a given society." Li Chih lived under the reigns of Chiaching and Wanli when the feudal society had come to its last stage and capitalism had budded within the feudal society. The rule of the Ming Dynasty was in a tottering state and was ever on the decline. Class antagonisms were never before so acute and the peasants' uprisings followed each other. Due to the budding of capitalism, the urban dwellers also unfolded the struggle against feudal oppression. In the ideological sphere, the struggle between the reformers and the conservative elements was also very violent. Within the landlord class, disintegration also gave rise to a group of progressive elements who were dissatisfied with the status quo and called for reforms. They boldly rebelled against feudal orthodoxy and called for ideological freedom and emancipation. Both in the aspect of opposing Confucianism and in the aspect of honoring Legalism, Li Chih was able to outstrip the progressive thinkers preceding him in making wholesale criticism of the Confucian school represented by Confucius and in highly praising the Legalist school in depth as well as in breadth. This was closely related with the historical conditions of society in which he lived, that is, the above-mentioned state of political and economic development. He adopted a firmer attitude against Confucianism and his criticism was also more penetrating. This was closely related with his having a more correct understanding of the Legalist school.

Criticism of Confucius and the Reactionary Study of the Classics with a Rational Approach

Confucius was a reactionary thinker who obdurately upheld the slavery system and a restoration maniac who wildly tried to turn back the wheel of history. Because his reactionary thinking met the common need of all decadent classes on the decline, his words and deeds were taken by the ruling classes as the yardstick for gauging right and wrong in the feudal society daily on the decline after the Sung Dynasty. Keng Ting-hsiang, a pedantic bureaucrat and a contemporary of Li Chih, was of the view that the words and deeds should be and could be followed and complied with and any non-compliance could not be tolerated. He baldly extolled the slavery system. In light of this fallacy, Li Chih sharply pointed out: Confucius was also nothing more than an ordinary person. Why must we follow his example in everything? If everything must be patterned after Confucius, then how could people living before Confucius survive? Li Chih was violently opposed to taking what Confucius considered right and wrong as right and wrong. He was of the view that "with everybody taking what Confucius considered as right and wrong as right and wrong, then there would be no right and wrong!" ("Preface to the General Index" in Book Collection) His purpose was to oppose the use of the dead soul of Confucius by the scholars for the study of the classics with a rational approach to smother the thinking of people. He once said, "If all rights and wrongs must conform to the sage, then we don't have to do anything since the sage had determined what was right or wrong!" ("Szu-ma Ch'ien" in Book Collection)

The fact that Li Chih dared to unfurl his flag and openly negate the yardstick of right and wrong of the reactionary feudal ruling classes which had been handed down from generation to generation was at the time a very bold move. His view effectively promoted the unfoldment of the ideological struggle and dealt a heavy blow to the reactionary ideas of feudal rule. No wonder Chi T'ien, a feudal champion for the faith of the Manchu Dynasty, cursed Li Chih for "attacking Confucius, setting different standards for praise and disparagement, and turning upside down good and evil handed down from generation to generation." ("Synopsis of the General Index to the Complete Collection of Chinese Books Consisting of Four Major Categories") This reflected precisely the social influence of Li Chih's opposition to Confucius.

Those Confucian "classics" compiled, edited and revised by Confucius and his disciples were regarded as the most valuable treasures by the reactionary feudal classes of all ages. They also constituted the theoretical basis of the "three bonds, five constant virtues" and other reactionary preachings expounded by the scholars for the study of the classics with a rational approach of the Sung and Ming dynasties. Li Chih held these "fragmentary court reports" of the Confucian school in great contempt. He sharply criticized and repudiated the "Four Books" and the "Six Classics." He held that the "Six Classics" were nothing more than "the excessive praises and acclamations of the historiographers" and "the highly eulogistic words of the ministers of state," and that the Confucian Analects and Works of Mencius were nothing more than the fragmentary and

incomplete notes of the pedantic, muddle-headed and brainless students of Confucius and Mencius. They were fundamentally of no value, and how could they be regarded as perpetual and immutable truth?

However, the scholars for the study of the classics with a rational approach, who were rotten to the core, clung to the fragmentary statements by Confucius and used them as tools for hoodwinking people. Li Chih indignantly exposed that "the 'Six Classics,' the Confucian Analects and the Works of Mencius were the pretexts of tao hsüeh and the haunts of hypocrites." ("On Childish Heart" in Book Burning) Such a violent attack on the Confucian "classics" was seldom seen in the history of the middle and latter stages of the feudal society.

Despite its high repute, Confucian learning is actually chaff. Out of the need to uphold their reactionary rule, the reactionary rulers of all ages all played up Confucius as a whale of men of great learning and portrayed him as a dignified "gentleman." Li Chih, however, mercilessly ripped the mask of the "sage" off Confucius. He sharply pointed out that this paper "greatest sage and ancient teacher" was actually "unlearned and ignorant." ("Reply to Governor Keng" in Book Burning) Li Chih also used the sarcastic style of writing to bare the filthy soul of Confucius in broad daylight. He exposed that Confucius was bent on seeking high office and fat emoluments and leading a luxurious and decadent life. The Confucian Analects recorded that Confucius "did not dislike to have his rice finely cleaned, nor to have his minced meat cut quite small....and it was only in wine that he laid down no limit for himself, but he did not allow himself to be confused by it." In this connection, Li Chih sarcastically remarked, "It was only in wine that he laid down no limit for himself, but he did not allow himself to be confused by it. A great sage! A great sage! The rest was no different from other people." ("Comments on the Four Books") Under the pen of Li Chih, Confucius was wise in that he was able to lay down no limit for himself in wine, but the rest was no different from the ordinary people. He thus made a clear sweep of the dignity of the "sage."

Li Chih was of the view that the most noteworthy ability of Confucius was to retrograde back to the ancient order. He also pointed out that because Confucius ran counter to the trend of historical development, he ran into snags everywhere when he was alive. It could be seen that he was in no way remarkable.

Li Chih not only knocked Confucius to the ground but also pungently ridiculed the arguments used by the scholars for the study of the classics with a rational approach to honor Confucius. Chu Hsi, the reactionary scholar for the study of the classics with a rational approach, had disgustfully played up Confucius saying, "But for the birth of Confucius ordained by Heaven, the pest would be like a long night." Li Chih humorously refuted him saying: Oh! Now I understand that if Heaven had not given birth to Confucius, the world would forever be in the dark. No wonder people living before Confucius' time had to walk with the candle burning all day long! ("Praising Liu Hsieh" in Book Burning) Li Chih also used his own insight to analogize the reactionary trend of the scholars for the study of

the classics with a rational approach to honor Confucius to the short fellow who watched a play among the crowd and could only echo the ovations of others. He also analogized this to a dog barking at a shadow in the night with other dogs also barking after it; they would be unable to explain why they barked when asked. ("Short Introduction to the Teachings of the Sage" in A Sequel to Book Burning) Such criticism really cut deep to the bone. It effectively lashed at the disciples and followers of the Confucian school and was "highly irreverent" to Confucius. As Engels had pointed out, "Every kind of new progress is bound to be shown as a blasphemy to a certain sacred thing, or as a rebellion against the old order which is daily on the deline but is customarily worshipped." ("Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classic Philosophy")

Li Chih criticized the whole Confucian school after Confucius. He shattered to pieces by criticism each and everyone of the leading representative figures on the black line of "orthodoxy of Confucian teachings." Mencius had all along been honored as the "less sage" ranking right after Confucius, but Li Chih was of the view that Mencius was "erroneous, fallacious and illogical," "adhered to one principle to the detriment of the faith" and "desired to benefit people with a dead language." He set Hsün K'uang, an outstanding thinker of the Legalist school, in contrast with Mencius, and thought that the former was "logical and not pedantic" and was much wiser than the latter. "I do not understand why Hsün was repressed and Mencius was extolled at that time." ("Hsün Ch'ing and Mencius" in Book Collection) Regarding Tung Chung-shu who called for "banning all schools and honoring Confucian teachings alone" and had all along been admired as "the head of Confucian scholars" in the Han Dynasty, Li Chih hit the nail on the head pointing out that "in the proper division of Confucian scholars into chapters and sentences," "Tung was especially pedantic!" ("Chia I" in Book Collection) Li Chih attacked even more violently Ch'eng I, Chu Hsi and other founders of the school for the study of the classics with a rational approach. He criticized the words and deeds of Ch'eng I as "really absurd" and "nonsense." ("Ch'eng I" in Book Collection) He revealed that Chu Hsi was "unlearned" and "ignorant," and pointed out that the study of the classics with a rational approach "left endless harms" and was a "bogus school" harmful to people and the nation. ("Chao Ju-yü" in Book Collection)

Li Chih refuted one by one all the fallacies advanced by the scholars for the study of the classics with a rational approach. Aiming at the idealist viewpoint that "reason gives rise to spirit" put forward by scholars for the study of the classics with a rational approach, he put forward the simple materialist proposition that "there are only the positive and negative elements" in the world. ("On Husband and Wife" in Book Burning) Aiming at the reactionary doctrine of "preserving the natural law and eliminating the human desire" put forward by scholars for the study of the classics with a rational approach, he stated that "getting fed and clothed stands for the principles of human relationships and the law of nature." ("Reply to Teng Shih-yang" in Book Burning) Aiming at the hackneyed viewpoint that "men are superior to women" publicized by scholars for the study of the classics with a rational approach, he pointed out that it was sheer nonsense to say that "the views of men are fine and the views

of women are poor." ("Reply to a Letter Giving a Shortsighted View on the Study of Principles by Women" in Book Burning) He strongly denounced all scholars for the study of the classics with a rational approach as gentlemen in appearance but beast in conduct. "They are overtly for tao hsüeh but covertly for riches and honors; they are elegantly dressed but behave like dogs and swine." ("On Subordination of Three Religions to Confucianism" in A Sequal to Book Burning) They were all double-dealers who "give lip service to moral principles but are bent on getting hold of high offices and amassing a huge fortune." He thoroughly bared the corrupt, incompetent, hypocritical and ugly countenance of the pedants.

Since the Sung Dynasty, although there were quite a number of thinkers who dared to criticize certain ideological concepts of li hsüeh, yet they often dared not touch this sacred idol of Confucius. Li Chih, however, criticized and bared all the "sages, men of virtue, great scholars" and ancient idols of the Confucian school ranging from Confucius and Mencius to Ch'eng I and Chu Hsi. He criticized not only certain personages of the Confucian school but also the Confucian school as a whole. He pointed out that "the Confucian scholars and their ilk" were nothing more than some diehards who "followed hackneyed statements and the past practice" and some mediocre people who "had no specific learning and could not be certain of accomplishing anything in the future." He strongly denounced "the learning of Confucian scholars as brainless," "the despicable Confucian scholars who had no knowledge, the vulgar Confucian scholars who had no actual knowledge, the pedantic Confucian scholars who stank while still alive, and the famous Confucian scholars who died for integrity and fame." ("To Historiographer Chiao I-yüan" in A Sequel to Book Burning) He strongly denounced them for their vain attempt "to administer the government of the time with the propriety and music of Duke Chou, to restore the chingt'ien, feudal and corporeal punishment system in future generations, and to follow the footsteps of nobody else but Confucius." ("Wang T'ung" in Book Collection) By making a more concentrated criticism of the Confucian scholars for their conservatism and retrogression to the ancient order, Li Chih bared to a certain extent the reactionary essence of the Confucian school.

Praising Ch'in Shih Huang and the Legalist School

Opposition to Confucianism and worship of Legalism were two aspects indivisible from the progressive thought of Li Chih. Simultaneously with criticizing Confucius and attacking the reactionary li hsüeh, he praised Ch'in Shih Huang, and affirmed the progressive role of and the status due to Ch'in Shih Huang and the Legalist school in history.

Ch'in Shih Huang was an outstanding statesman of the landlord class in the early days of the feudal society in China. He was an expert in laying more stress on the present than on the past. In conformity with the trend of historical development, he founded the first unified feudal state based on the centralization of authority in Chinese history. He worshipped the Legalist school and opposed the Confucian school. He adopted a series of reform measures to deal a telling blow to the restoration forces of the slave owners, and made important contributions to the unification and progress of China.

For more than 2,000 years, on the question of how to evaluate Ch'in Shih Huang, there have at all times been two fundamentally antagonistic views. The newly emerging landlord class and the progressive statesmen, thinkers and men of letters had rated very high the progressive role and contributions of Ch'in Shih Huang in history. On the contrary, the reactionaries of all ages that honored the Confucian school and opposed the Legalist school maliciously cursed without exception Ch'in Shih Huang for "abandoning propriety and righteousness" and "destroying all the doctrines of the ancient ages." They claimed that "tyrannical Ch'in murdered the sacred canons, hated the mottoes, burned the Book of Odes and the Book of History, and massacred men of learning." The scholars for the study of the classics with a rational approach in the Sung and Ming dynasties, such as Chu Hsi, Wang Yang-ming and their ilk, were even more malicious and vicious in their attacks against Ch'in Shih Huang. On the other hand, they made a frontal attack claiming that the "highly tyrannical Ch'in could never last long." (Collected Works of Chu Wen-kung) On the other hand, they also talked nonsense saying that "the laws of Ch'in were all for raising the status of the sovereign and lowering the status of the ministers, and consequently the subsequent rulers refused to change them." (Sayings of Philosopher Chu) They vainly attempted to incorporate the achievements of Ch'in Shih Huang into their reactionary li hsüeh system. In short, for a long time, the historical truth was covered up by the anti-Ch'in fog, and Ch'in Shih Huang was simply reduced into a "sinner of all ages." The reactionaries of all ages distorted history through the person of Ch'in Shih Huang and started rumors damaging to him. Their purpose was for honoring the Confucian school to restore the ancient order, preserving the old forces and opposing social reforms.

In the course of "looking through the historical records," Li Chih, the progressive thinker who honored Legalism and opposed Confucianism, perceived that the old historical records had, in accordance with the prejudices of the Confucian traditions, "painted the real hero as a tired and soft fellow," while those who "really fed on fame but did not do anything for the world" were on the contrary "portrayed as dignified and imposing figures complete with robe and hat." ("Reply to Chiao I-yüan" in Book Burning) He felt that "there are many cases of injustice in ancient and modern times that need to be defended"! Finally, with the spirit of going against the tide--"when reading history, he really behaved as though he were at enmity with millions of people"--he stood forth amidst the abuses hurled at Ch'in Shih Huang and boldly "defended" the emperor. In his Book Collection "linked with the right and wrong of hundreds and thousands of years," he set his eyes on the trend of historical development and praised Ch'in Shih Huang as "the sole emperor of all ages." ("General Index" in Book Collection) He really had real knowledge.

Li Chih summed up the historical achievement of Ch'in Shih Huang as "unifying the feudal princes" (meaning unifying China). He explored the causes of the unification of China by Ch'in Shih Huang and put the political view of the Legalist school into application. He analyzed the political and historical conditions of the periods of Spring and Autumn Annals and Warring States. "With the House of Chou on the decline, the Son of Heaven could no longer exercise the rights of ceremonies, music and

punitive military expeditions" ("On the Warring States" in Book Burning), and there appeared the five leading feudal princes in the period of Spring and Autumn Annals and the seven powerful states in the period of Warring States. At the time, both the five leading princes and the seven powerful states had "the design to unify the empire" but "the situation for unification was not present." Only the Ch'in State that had brought about the development of agricultural production and strengthened its military forces after Shang Yang's political reforms could gradually lay down the foundation for the unification of China. Under the reign of Ch'in Shih Huang, Li Szu and other Legalists were appointed to carry out policies favorable to social progress. Ch'in Shih Huang finally unified the other six states and ushered in a new situation in Chinese history.

Li Chih also adopted an affirmative attitude toward the government administration measures adopted by Ch'in Shih Huang to guard against the restoration of the slave-owner forces on the decline after the end of the unification war. He unambiguously affirmed the viewpoint of Ch'in Shih Huang and Li Szu in opposing the demand of the back-to-the-ancients faction for the enforcement of the title conferment system as correct by adding again and again the affirmative comments. He praised as "very valuable" Li Szu's idea that "the five emperors and the three ancient dynasties did not imitate their predecessors but administered government in their own ways." He praised Li Szu of "knowing how to choose the time and his sovereign" because he was able to proceed from the Ch'u State to Ch'in to help Ch'in Shih Huang consummate the cause of unification, and listed him as a "well-known statesman of ability." ("Ch'in Shih Huang Ti and Li Szu" in Book Collection)

Li Chih also highly rated Liu Tsung-yüan's article "On Feudalism" that extolled Ch'in Shih Huang and affirmed the system of prefectures and counties. He said: "'On Feudalism' is outstanding and peerless!" "Liu Tsung-yüan's article does not go along with the T'ang people in understanding and discussion." ("Liu Tsung-yüan" in Book Collection) He meant to say that Liu Tsung-yüan's thought and understanding surpassed his contemporaries in the T'ang Dynasty. This showed that Li Chih and Liu Tsung-yüan were in accord in honoring Legalism and eulogizing Ch'in. All this served to show that Li Chih's extolment of Ch'in Shih Huang was based on his progressive view on important historical events.

In history, the attack or praise of Ch'in Shih Huang was always linked up with the class struggle of the time, and was always determined by the class interests and political status of a given class or political group. After the Sung Dynasty, with the feudal society gradually developing to its last stage, the landlord class became ever more reactionary and corrupt and was ever on the decline. It dreaded more and more the progressive forces, and as a consequence, it attacked even more maliciously the progressive role of Ch'in Shih Huang and the Legalist school and their ideas for reform. Later, capitalism budded within the feudal society and there arose new social factors that called for progress and reform. The fact that Li Chih affirmed the progressive role of Ch'in Shih Huang and the Leaglist school with a firm attitude and clearcut language was a reflection of the emergence of such new social factors.

Li Chih's thought as a worshipper of Legalism ran through his whole historical concept. He rated very high the representative figures of the Legalist school of various periods in history and the progressive thinkers tending to honor Legalism and oppose Confucianism. Because Li K'uei and Wu Ch'i were the representative figures of the Legalist school in the period of Warring States, Li Chih highly praised their reformist spirit and affirmed their discussion of concrete matters in learning. He said that Li K'uei's political reforms "made the State of Wei wealthy and powerful" ("Li K'uei" in Book Collection) and that Wu Ch'i's view "made Wei powerful when applied in Wei, and Ch'u the leader of feudal lords when applied to Ch'u." ("Preface to Comments on Selected Works of Philosopher Mo") Because Han Fei was a general representative of the views of the Legalist school in early Ch'in, Li Chih was very fond of his writings and endorsed the view that Han Fei's books "enhanced people's wisdom." In short, he was of the view that these thinkers of early Ch'in who represented the newly emerging landlord class and stood for political reforms "had each a specific line of learning and some accomplished feats." ("The Six Sets of Strategy of Shen, Han and Kuan Tzu Written by Kung Ming for Hou Chu" in Book Burning) This formed a striking contrast with his view that the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the reactionary li hsüeh "are learning in name but actually have nothing to do with learning" and "cannot be used to administer national and state affairs."

The first part of Western Han was an important period that saw the consolidation and development of the newly emerging feudal unified regime. There emerged such political representatives as Kao Tzu of Han, Emperor Wen of Han, Emperor Ching of Han, Emperor Wu of Han and Emperor Hsüan of Han who inclined to varying extents toward the Legalist school and carried out a political line favorable to social progress. Li Chih affirmed that Kao Tzu of Han and Emperor Wu of Han were emperors with "great ambitions." By the time of the reign of Emperor Yüan of Han, because important offices were given to the Confucian scholars, the nation was on the decline. Li Chih wrote, "Alas, he was unfit to be emperor!" ("General Index" in Book Collection) He also said, "There were only Hsiao Kao, Hsiao Wen, Hsiao Wu and Hsiao Hsüan who reigned as sovereign in Han, and the others were all lackeys." ("Short Talks under a Lonely Lamp" in Book Burning) When Emperor Yüan of Han advised his father Emperor Hsüan to give important offices to the Confucian scholars and switch over to Confucian politics, Emperor Hsüan admonished Emperor Yüan saying, "The vulgar Confucian scholars are anachronistic and are fond of affirming the past and denouncing the present....They are unworthy of any appointment." Li Chih admire very much this view and thought that it "is good forever and cannot be changed." ("Emperor Hsiao Hsüan" in Book Collection)

Li Chih also greatly extolled the well-known Legalist figures in early Han. He said that Chia I "was well versed with state administration and the tasks of the time," and "even now, as we read his books, we can visualize his behavior." ("Preface to Governor Li's Memoranda" in Book Burning) He was of the view that Ch'ao Tso's political view was "based on the urgent need of the time" (Ibid.), and he deeply regretted the unjust execution of Ch'ao Tso saying, "One could not help from lamenting over this one thousand

years afterward." ("Ch'ao Tso" in Book Burning) He also affirmed Sang Hung-yang for his financial policy which led to "the balancing of state budgets without additional levies." He said, "Sang Hung-yang was indispensable." ("A General Account of Well-Known Statesmen That Made the Nation Wealthy" in Book Collection)

After the latter part of Western Han, the Confucian thinking gradually occupied the dominant position. But in the long course of historical development, there were still some progressive statesmen and thinkers who honored the Legalist school to oppose the Confucian school and carried out reforms. The struggle between the Confucian school and the Legalist school extended endlessly over a long period of time. Li Chih most unambiguously stood on the side of the Legalist camp in history. He praised Ts'ao Ts'ao saying, "Only persons like Ts'ao Meng-te could be described as water of the river and the sea." ("Eight Things" in Book Burning) He extolled Wu Tse-t'ien as the "immaculate empress" who "issued administrative orders herself, was sharp perspicacious, was good at making decisions," and "was ten times better than Kao Tsung and ten thousand times better than Chung Tsung." ("T'ang T'ai Tsung's Concubine Wu Shih" in Book Collection) Regarding the struggle between the new and old factions in the Sung Dynasty, Li Chih also admired Wang An-shih's political reforms and denounced Szu-ma Kuang and other diehards' attacks against Wang An-shih as "nonsense" and "reckless acts" that "could not win a nod from Wang An-shih." ("Szu-ma Kuang" in Book Collection) "Their views were also inferior to Wang An-shih's!" ("A General Account of Well-Known Statesmen That Made the Nation Wealthy" in Book Collection)

Li Chih warmly praised the Legalist not only for studying history for the sake of historical research, but also for opposing those conservative and hypocritical bigwigs who did nothing other than to abuse Ch'in and disparage the Legalist school in actual life. At the time, the Ming Dynasty was politically corrupt and in a tottering state, but the feudal rulers and the scholars for the study of the classics with a rational approach who represented the interests of the big landlords and bureaucrats still strived to maintain the status quo and to lead an easy life with a false sense of security. "At ordinary times, they had nothing to do but to bow to each other and sit comfortably all day long like the clay idols." Once the alarm was sounded for the nation, "they could only look at each other with pale faces." ("Recalling Past Events" in Book Burning)

Li Chih's thought reflected to a certain extent the demands and aspirations of the newly emerging urban residents under conditions marked by the budding of capitalism. Consequently, he necessarily came into conflict with those who were ultra-conservative politically. He actively called for "discussing concrete matters" and "not matters from the angle of principle." He urged that as "the time and the situation are different," "the situation should be discussed according to how things stand." He advocated "the application of learning according to the need of the time" and "weeding out the old to let the new emerge."

Under the historical conditions of the time, people of this kind demanding for progress necessarily had to look for ideological weapons from the

Legalist doctrines for use to achieve the political objective of reforming the realities. Li Chih eulogized Ch'in Shih Huang and praised the Legalist school. He highly rated them because of their historical achievements in making the nation wealthy and powerful through adopting reforms according to the need of the time and stressing practical application. This was precisely a sharp javelin thrown at the incompetent bureaucratic and academic circles of the time. His undaunted and long life of struggle also enabled him to assume a firmer and more clearcut ideological stand in honoring Legalism and opposing Confucianism.

*

"It Is either the east wind prevailing over the west wind or the west wind prevailing over the east wind, and on the question of line, there is no room for compromise." To honor Legalism and oppose Confucianism or to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism has always been an irreconcilable struggle between the two lines in history. Because Li Chih's pro-Legalist and anti-Confucian thought violated the interests of the reactionaries, the reactionary rulers hated him to the bone and devised all ways and means to attack and persecute him. Faced with the persecution of the wicked forces, Li Chih showed no fear and put up a tenacious struggle. The ruling class cursed him as "heretical in the extreme, and he openly called himself a "heretic," saying, "I say it is better for me to be an heretic to avoid their imposing a puffed-up reputation on me." ("Reply to Chiao I-yüan" in Book Burning) When the ruling class slandered him of "acting immorally," he retorted, "Those who call for upholding public morals are actually those who act immorally." ("To Chou Yu-shan" in A Sequel to Book Burning)

In his late years, Li Chih lived in exile in Hupeh. When the ruling classes professed their intention to drive him away, he resolutely declared, "I could be killed but not driven away!" He righteously declared, "You should know that I am not afraid of death, that I fear nobody and that I do not rely on influence. One has to die only once and there is no way for him to die twice." ("To Keng K'e-nien" in A Sequel to Book Burning) This fighting spirit of fearing neither encirclement and attack, nor those in power, nor capital punishment was most admirable. In the end, the ferocious and vicious reactionaries indicted Li Chih for "describing Ch'in Shih Huang as the sole emperor of all ages and negating Confucius' criteria of right and wrong," and "daring to stir up confusion, mislead the world and vilify the people." ("Factual Records of the Reign of Wan Li under Shen Tsung of Ming") The scandal of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius was restaged. Li Chih who was 76 years old was arrested and sent to prison, and he died of persecution. Li Chih's struggle to honor Legalism and oppose Confucianism formed a magnificent page in the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism.

Although Li Chih was ruthlessly persecuted to death by the reactionary classes, the influence of his progressive ideas could not be exterminated. Li Chih's ideas and writings not only played the role of emancipating people's minds at the time but also were inherited and made

use of by many anti-feudal thinkers of later days. Up to the period of the May 4 Movement, in the struggle to "topple the Confucian school," they still played a positive role. Today, Li Chih's ideas and writings are still of value to our understanding the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in history and to our deepening the criticism of the reactionary ideas that honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism at home and abroad.

It should be pointed out that Li Chih had not broken away from the world outlook of the exploiting classes, nor had he fundamentally broken away from the restraints of feudal morality because his criticism of Confucius and Confucian school and his affirmation of Ch'in Shih Huang and the Legalist school were not thorough enough and were even self-contradictory in many respects. Our affirmation of Li Chih's historical achievements is "to give history a specific scientific standing" but not to praise any of the negative and erroneous things in his thinking.

The proletariat is the most advanced and most revolutionary class in history. The proletarian world outlook is materialist dialectical and "is critical and revolutionary according to its essence." (Afterword to the Second Edition of Capital) In history, although such progressive thinkers of promise as Li Chih had to varying extents attacked the reactionary ideas of Confucius, yet due to the limitations of the condition of the time and their class standing, they could not thoroughly topple Confucianism. We must realize that Confucius has spread his pernicious influence for a very long time in breadth and depth. To thoroughly topple Confucius and to expose the disciples and followers of all descriptions of Confucius is the great historic mission of the proletariat armed with Marxism and is a long and formidable combat task.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the struggle between revolution and restoration, between progress and retrogression, is still going on with violence. For the sake of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism in China, the reactionaries at home and abroad all honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism. In this connection, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao had outperformed the reactionaries of the past. Although this bourgeois conspirator and careerist Lin Piao has already "sunk into the sand together with his broken spear," the struggle is not over. As long as there are still classes and class struggle, the danger of capitalist restoration, and the struggle between the two lines within the Party, the struggle between those opposing and honoring Confucius will not come to its end. Without criticizing Confucius, Lin Piao cannot be thoroughly criticized, opposition to revisionism cannot be thoroughly carried out, and the prevention of revisionism cannot be guaranteed. Consequently, as we deepen the criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, we must seriously study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, more penetratingly criticize Confucius, and smash the Confucian school--this den of reactionary ideology that had for a long time sent forth evil wind and will-o'-the-wisp in history. In carrying out this great struggle today, we can draw revelation and lessons from the experience of the struggle waged by the Legalist school against the Confucian school and the fighting spirit of the outstanding representative

figures of the Legalist school who were firmly opposed to Confucius in history. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, we certainly must carry the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end and further realize the overall dictatorship of the proletariat in the whole superstructure, including all spheres of culture!

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

Negation of the Great Cultural Revolution Means Retrogression and Restoration

by

Chang Wen-hsiang (张文祥), Party Branch Secretary
of the Lienchi'ih Commune, Shenchi'iu Hsien,
Honan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 27, 1974)

All those reactionaries who instigate retrogression and restoration always negate the revolution, oppose reforms, and advocate that "the present is not as good as the past." Confronted by the raging fire characterized by the slave uprisings and the practice of social reforms by the newly emerging landlord class, Confucius of the last part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals, for the sake of restoring the slavery system on the decline, gnashed his teeth and shouted abuses at "the prevailing of bad government in the empire" and "rites destroyed and music ruined." Desperate and low-spirited, he shouted, "The present is not as good as the past." The renegade and traitor Lin Piao stood truth on its head, confused black and white, and said that the great proletarian cultural revolution had not a single merit. He said that "the political situation is not stable," that "crises are lurking everywhere," that "the national economy is at a standstill," that "the peasants are inadequately fed and clothed" and that "everything is in a mess," in a vain attempt to negate in toto the great proletarian cultural revolution, to negate fundamentally the Party's basic line, to carry out his counter-revolutionary revisionist line for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism marked by the opposition of the proletariat to the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. This great revolution has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and has further resolved from theory and practice the important topics of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration. This great revolution has educated the cadres and steeled the masses. Hundreds of millions of people have seriously studied Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is further engraved in the hearts of the people. This great revolution has mopped up the revisionist mire, and promoted the rapid progress of the various tasks of socialism. Facts have eloquently proved that "the great proletarian cultural revolution this time is completely necessary and very timely for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention of the restoration of capitalism, and the building of socialism." The vicious attack of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique against the great cultural revolution, like the mad dogs barking at the sun, has not hurt in the least the radiance of the sun.

The great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution have in all respects proved that this revolution is very good, and its good points cannot be all told. Take for example the Party committee of our Liench'ih commune. Before the great cultural revolution, although we also studied the writings of Chairman Mao and we also grasped class struggle, yet we did not study on our own initiative, nor did we grasp the struggle consciously. We also gave little thought to the two-line struggle. After the great cultural revolution, the new Party committee based on the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged, and the young was born. The practice of struggle raised our awareness of the line, deepened our understanding of the Party's basic line, and strengthened our ability to distinguish between true and sham Marxism. We realized that "the line is the key link, and once it is grasped, everything falls into place." From then on, whenever we worked, we never forgot to grasp class struggle and the two-line struggle, thus really turning the Party committee into the combat citadel of the proletariat. In the present struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the new and old revolutionary cadres put the word "daring" above all else, stand at the forefront of the movement, lead the masses to criticize Lin Piao's reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," and develop the exellent situation of Liench'ih commune. Without the great proletarian cultural revolution, our Liench'ih commune would not have the new phase of fighting in unity today.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a strong motivating force in the development of social productivity. With the broad masses of the people assuming the posture of the masters in struggle against heaven and earth, the class enemies and the incorrect line, earth-shaking changes have occurred in Liench'ih commune. Full of revolutionary enthusiasm, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary masses of the entire commune have launched with vigor and vitality the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture, and worked to change the conditions for production. We have vigorously carried out farmland capital construction with irrigation playing the leading role. After four years of hard work, we have initially completed a commune-wide flood-prevention network, and at the same time firmly grasped the sinking of a chain of wells to bring 80 percent of the arable land under irrigation, and provide 50 percent of the land with wells and canals for irrigation. Mechanization of agriculture has also been greatly increased. The driving force electrical motor has increased from 50 horsepower before the great cultural revolution to 4,669 horsepower, with each horsepower taking care of an average of 10.2 mow of farmland. The whole commune has a total of over a thousand large, medium-size, and small agricultural machines. The changes in the conditions for production have strengthened our capacity for struggle against natural disasters, and guaranteed the stable and high yield of grain and cotton.

In the summer of 1972, there was over 470 mm of rainfall at one stretch. Because water was smoothly drained away through the canals and ditches, the per-mow yield of food grain exceeded the usual target set by the "Program," with the per-mow yield of ginned cotton exceeding 100 catties. During the

hottest part of summer last year, there was a severe drought lasting more than a month. We sent all the electro-mechanical equipment of the commune to battle and in seven or eight days we watered all the crops that had to be watered. We again won a bumper harvest with the per-mow yield of food grain reaching 710 catties, and ginned cotton 125 catties.

Since the great cultural revolution, with its output of food grain increasing every year, our commune has made larger and larger contributions to the state and its collective reserve has grown bigger and bigger. The livelihood of the commune members has also become better and better. The tremendous change in our "place" notoriously known as the "nest of disasters" throughout the hsien has vividly proved the truth that "the great proletarian cultural revolution is a strong motivating force for the development of productive forces in our society." It is a powerful rebuff to the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's slander of the excellent situation and negation of the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The affirmation or negation of the great cultural revolution is a major question of right or wrong in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. It is an important question of principle bearing on whether we should stand firm on or oppose Chairman Mao's great theory and practice of the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Although Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary plot has gone bankrupt, the pernicious influence of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line has not been eliminated. The struggle between those affirming and those negating the great cultural revolution will go on. The Party's basic line and the practice of class struggle tell us that the class enemies are not reconciled to their doom and are at all times vainly attempting to restore capitalism and turn back the wheel of history. We must be promoters for the continuation of the revolution, insist on progress and oppose retrogression. We must persist in the revolution, and oppose restoration. We must adhere to Marxism and oppose revisionism; adhere to the proletarian world outlook and oppose the bourgeois world outlook. In this movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must severely criticize and refute the various fallacies used by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique to negate the great cultural revolution, further consolidate and develop the great fruits of the great cultural revolution and carry through to the end the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

Famous Chinese Locomotive Crew Study
"Manifesto of Communist Party"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1974)

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the crew of the "mao tsetung" locomotive under the peking railway administration have once again studied the "manifesto of the communist party" by marx and engels, and chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and criticized lin piao's counter-revolutionary programme for restoring capitalism -- "restrain oneself and return to the rites". this has helped raise their consciousness in opposing and preventing revisionism and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the locomotive crew is an advanced collective which has been cited for topping transport quotas with safety, timeliness, good quality work and low consumption of fuel. over the past few years, they have persevered in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works.

since the beginning of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they have used marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyse and criticize lin piao's counter-revolutionary crimes and revisionist line and to rebut the slanders flung at china's great proletarian cultural revolution by the lin piao anti-party clique and other reactionaries at home and abroad.

members of the locomotive crew discussed the statements that since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership, "the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles" and that "oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight...". they said: historical experience shows that only through protracted and acute struggles can any genuine revolution be crowned with victory. this is true of the feudal system in replacing the slave system and of the capitalist system in replacing the feudal system. the socialist revolution of the proletariat is a great revolution to eliminate the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and therefore it is even more necessary for it to go through long and acute struggles and repeated trials of strength to consolidate its victory.

dwelling on the new conception of history put forward by marx, engels pointed out: "the whole of previous history is a history of class struggles ... in all the simple and complicated political struggles the only thing at issue has been the social and political rule of social classes, the maintenance of domination by older classes and the conquest of domination by newly arising classes."

this passage made the crew understand more clearly that no overthrown reactionary classes would step down the stage of history without a struggle and that they would always try to turn their hope of restoratipn into attempts at restoration, in a bid to recover their lost "paradise". in the course of study, the locomotive crew reviewed the four major struggles between the two lines that had taken place in new china since its founding more than 20 years ago. they recognized that the ringleaders of the revisionist lines in the past from kao kang and liu shao-chi to lin piao were all agents of imperialism, revisionism and reaction abroad and of the overthrown exploiting classes at home, who had wormed their way into our party. their common counter-revolutionary aim was to usurp party leadership, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore the reactionary rule of the exploiting classes.

in condemning lin piao and other reactionaries at home and abroad for wantonly attacking the cultural revolution, the crew studied in particular the second chapter of the "manifesto of the communist party" in which marx and engels thoroughly analysed the nature and characteristics of the communist party and its fundamental tasks and ultimate aim. the book points out: "the communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." the crew said: the cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi and lin piao and made a good sweep of the dirt of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. it is also a deep-going criticism of the doctrines of confucius and mencius, the ideology of the reactionary declining classes, and all other traditional ideas. this great political revolution has further consolidated china's dictatorship of the proletariat and dealt a heavy blow at the reactionary forces at home and abroad which attempted to restore capitalism in china. in trying to usurp party leadership and restore capitalism, lin piao openly raised the tattered flags of the doctrines of confucius and mencius, and did his utmost to oppose the great cultural revolution and strangle socialist new things. this fully shows that lin piao was an out-and-out reactionary going against the tide of history.

historical facts prove that different classes react differently to any social change. no wonder that a newly arising class insists on change and progress, while the reactionary classes do their best to preserve the old order. just as marx and engels penetratingly pointed out: "the social consciousness of past ages, despite all the multiplicity and variety it displays, moves within certain common forms, or general ideas, which cannot completely vanish except with the total disappearance of class antagonisms."

the magic mirror of marxism exposed lin piao and other reactionaries at home and abroad in their true colours. through the study the locomotive crew realized that

confucius, lin piao, chiang kai-shek, brezhnev and their like had one thing in common: they had the same reactionary class nature and the same ideology. they were poisonous melons growing on the same vine. around 2,400 years ago, confucius had an inveterate hatred and mortal fear for the social changes which took place at that time. he described the situation as "absence of right principles throughout the country", saying that "the rites were lost and music was ruined". and 2,400 years later, lin piao and other reactionaries at home and abroad spared no effort in attacking the cultural revolution and socialist new things. the more they cursed, the more they revealed themselves to be reactionary and decadent, and the clearer it is that the cultural revolution "is absolutely necessary and most timely".

members of the locomotive crew repeatedly studied the passage: "its (the bourgeoisie's -- editor) fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable". this strengthened their confidence that capitalist society is bound to fall and socialist society is bound to triumph. they said: mankind keeps advancing, with the new defeating the decadent, the advanced defeating the backward, and revolution defeating reaction. this is determined by the law of historical development. whatever conforms to this law, advocates social change and pushes history forward is progressive and revolutionary; whatever goes against this law, insists on retrogression and restoration and hinders historical progress is decadent and reactionary.

through the study of the "manifesto of the communist party" and the criticism of lin piao and confucius, the locomotive crew saw the direction of social development still more clearly, and became still more conscious of the great mission of the proletariat.

they declared: so long as we are armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line, none of the restorationist conspiracies of the bourgeoisie will succeed. the proletarian revolution will surely win final victory.

NUCLEAR TESTS

Press Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1974)

in the excellent situation in which the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is developing in depth, china successfully conducted a new nuclear test over the western region of the country at 2 p.m. on june 17, 1974.

the conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests by china is entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers and for ultimately abolishing nuclear weapons. the chinese government declares once again: at no time and under no circumstances will it be the first to use nuclear weapons. the chinese people and government will, as always, work together with the other peoples and peace-loving countries in the world in the common struggle to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

RANKS OF THEORISTS

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Train a Contingent of Theoretical Workers in Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18,1974)

today's "people's daily" frontpages an editorial entitled "train a contingent of theoretical workers in the course of struggle". full text follows:

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, china's theoretical front is a scene of revolutionary vigour.

a number of worker-peasant-soldier activists, using marxism as a sharp weapon, have criticized confucian books, studied legalist writings and forcefully laid bare the reactionary ideological foundation of lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

some professional theoretical workers, abiding by the principle that theoretical work should serve proletarian politics, have rendered new contributions to revolutionary mass criticism.

there is growing enthusiasm for applying marxism in an earnest study of the present situation and history as chairman mao advocates.

liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses -- this call of chairman mao's is being further translated into action.

these new changes on the ideological front further prove that current class struggles and two-line struggles are the best classroom for the study of marxism and that a contingent of marxist theoretical workers can be trained and brought up only in the thick of such struggles.

the development of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius now presents before us the following task: to deepen the criticism, popularize it, and carry it on in a systematical way so as to promote struggle-criticism-transformation in various fields and ensure the domination by marxism of all spheres of the superstructure, including philosophy, history, education, literature, art and jurisprudence. this arduous political and ideological struggle requires a huge contingent of marxist theoretical workers. party committees at all levels should make conscientious efforts to strengthen the ranks of theoretical workers and regard it as an important measure for deepening the criticism of lin piao and confucius and as a long-term task of fundamental importance for upholding marxism and opposing revisionism.

chairman mao teaches: "the marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism has two outstanding characteristics. one is its class nature: it openly avows that dialectical materialism is in the service of the proletariat. the other is its practicality: it emphasizes the dependence of theory on practice, emphasizes that theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice." the two outstanding characteristics of marxism determine that a theoretical worker should be a fighter daring to make frontal attacks in the struggle for the triumph of marxism over revisionism and of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, instead of a bookworm who "pays no heed to what is happening in the world, but concentrates on studying classics by ancient sages". they also determine that the ranks of marxist theoretical workers can grow in strength only in the great storms of mass struggle, and not in the confines of a study. there were some theoreticians in the past who were divorced from reality and the masses, paid no attention to remoulding their own world outlook and in the end sank into the quagmire of revisionism. we must give attention to summing up the historical experience and draw lessons from it. we must be aware that a sharp struggle between the two classes and the two lines has been going on all the time as regards how to train a contingent of theoretical workers. the essence of the struggle is in which class's image theoretical workers should be trained and what road they should be led to follow. this struggle will continue. we must follow chairman mao's instruction

that our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare and, in the practical struggle to deepen the criticism of lin piao and confucius, train a contingent of theoretical workers capable of carrying on the fight by applying the marxist stand, viewpoint and method.

energetic efforts must be made to train a contingent of worker-peasant-soldier theoretical workers who are not divorced from production. this contingent is a new thing that has emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. its emergence has powerfully shattered the bourgeois prejudice that "workmen cannot dabble at theory". since we want to deepen the criticism of lin piao and confucius and ensure the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, since we want to remould the old contingent of theoretical workers and replenish it with new blood, since we want to repudiate in good time certain erroneous ideas that arise in the mass movement and run counter to marxism, and promote the unity of the masses under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, since we want to persevere in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, we must make continued efforts to strengthen the building of a large contingent of worker-peasant-soldier theoretical workers. some areas and units have accumulated fine experience in this respect, which should be summed up and spread in good time.

the professional theoretical workers, the backbone force in theoretical work, must be encouraged to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. the professionals should keep in close touch with the worker-peasant-soldier theoretical workers who are not divorced from production. on the one hand, they should help and guide the latter, and on the other, they should learn from them and, through them, draw nourishment from the masses to replenish and enrich themselves so that their specialities do not become "ivory towers", detached from the masses and from reality and devoid of content or life. teachers and students of some institutions of higher education and personnel of academic and publishing departments have joined the workers, peasants and soldiers in criticizing lin piao and confucius. they have given the workers, peasants and soldiers help on theoretical questions and have written a number of fairly good theoretical essays. this has also promoted the remoulding of their own world outlook. we should unite with all intellectuals who want to criticize lin piao and confucius, and bring their initiative into play.

it is necessary to read and study conscientiously in the course of struggle. we need marxism in our struggle. comrades engaged in theoretical work need all the more to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao diligently, and strive to use marxism to give correct answers to questions that arise in current struggles, so as to defeat revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the ideologies of all declining reactionary classes politically and ideologically.

it is also necessary to study history, including some works by writers of the legalist school, and apply the marxist stand, viewpoint and method in doing so. both liu shao-chi and lin piao were worshippers of the confucian school and opponents of the legalist school, and so are the soviet revisionists. facts in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines tell us that the struggle between the confucian and the legalist school over the past two thousand years and more still has its impact today and has in fact continued to this day. its impact will be felt in the future too. we should sum up the historical experience of this struggle, keep advancing along the socialist road and oppose retrogression, carry on the socialist revolution perseveringly and oppose a capitalist restoration. this is of great importance for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

to strengthen the ranks of marxist theoretical workers is a major issue for the whole party. it is a one-sided view to regard theoretical work as something for the propaganda department alone and the training of theoretical workers as something for institutions of higher education alone. party committees at all levels must put the building up of the ranks of theoretical workers on the agenda of major items. it is necessary to map out plans and adopt practical and effective measures to build up, step by step, the ranks of marxist theoretical workers from the leading organs down to the grassroots units, including factories, villages and army companies. it is necessary to strengthen the ideological building of the ranks of theoretical workers and drive home to them the importance of remoulding their subjective world while transforming the objective world. even the worker-peasant-soldier theoretical workers must pay attention to remoulding themselves consciously in line with the proletarian world outlook, and resist ideological corrosion by the bourgeoisie. all high- and middle-ranking cadres of the party must take the lead in reading books so as to have a better command of marxism. this is extremely important in mobilizing the masses of cadres and people to study theory and enabling the whole party and army to be skilled in using both the pen and the rifle.

when the ranks of marxist theoretical workers grow in strength, our party's fighting capacity will certainly be strengthened and we are sure to win still greater victories in the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius exclamation.

TRANSFORMATION OF DESERTED AREA INTO LAND OF ABUNDANCE

Former Malaria-Ridden Area in Southwest China Becomes Land of Abundance

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 18, 1974)

visitors to a valley along the nu river in southwest china's yunnan province, with its luxuriant growth of paddy rice, cotton, bananas, mangoes, sugar-cane and rubber, could hardly imagine that it was a deserted, malaria-ridden area just a quarter century ago.

ruthless exploitation and oppression by the ruling classes before liberation reduced the multi-national peasants in the area to dire poverty. disease, the constant companion of poverty, was rampant. malaria, cholera, smallpox, typhoid and other infectious diseases took a heavy toll of lives. villages were deserted and land laid waste.

successful post-liberation campaigns against malaria and other diseases and improved production have helped increase the population of this 700-square-kilometre area from 3,000 on the eve of liberation to 51,000 at present. the inhabitants there are of tai, lisu, penglung and han nationalities. educated young people from kunming, the provincial capital, shanghai and neighbouring szechwan province have settled here to help build up the southwest china frontier.

the area now produces cotton, sugar-cane and rubber in quantity. its acreage of cropland has increased from 2,000 to 7,300 hectares.

under party and government leadership, the local people have built 43 reservoirs and dug 37 canals with a combined length of 280 kilometres during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the ten small hydro-electric power stations they have built supply electricity to 90 per cent of the production teams in the area. a dozen pumping stations have been put up along the nu river. as a result, 4,870 hectares of farmland now give stable, high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging.

the area is a major producer of long-fibre cotton in the province. a scientific experimental group led by yang chao, a veteran poor peasant and a party member, has devised an advanced cotton-sowing method through the study of chairman mao's philosophical works. they advance the date of sowing so that cotton ripens before the rainy season sets in. they cultivated a tiny plot and produced 110 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per mou (one fifteenth

of a hectare). the new method also makes it possible to grow a crop of paddy rice after cotton is harvested. the method has been popularized throughout the area.

since the cultural revolution, the area has delivered to the state 9,700 tons of grain, 1,180 tons of cotton and 689,000 tons of sugar-cane.

farm production has boosted the collective economy and promoted other fields of work. the area now has 260 machines, including big and medium-sized tractors, hand tractors, power-driven threshers, husking mills, forage cutter and flour mills. it has mechanized or semi-mechanized farm produce processing. moreover, it has two sugar refining workshops.

local commune members have built 400 kilometres of roads to link up 170 production teams in the area.

the area has 64 primary schools and a middle school.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PLANTS

Central China Provinces Build Small Chemical Fertilizer Plants

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1974)

small chemical fertilizer plants have mushroomed in hupeh and honan, two cotton and grain producing provinces in central china, since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966.

hupeh province located in the middle reaches of the yangtze river has set up 43 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants and 45 small phosphate fertilizer plants. its total output of chemical fertilizer last year increased more than six fold, compared with 1965. eightyseven point two per cent was produced by small county plants.

over 200 small chemical fertilizer plants now operate in honan province across which the yellow river flows. their aggregate output in the first five months of this year was 18.6 per cent more than in the same period of 1973. output of synthetic ammonia by small plants was up by 24 per cent. it accounted for 70 per cent of the province's total.

the small plants turn out up-to-standard products. production cost and consumption of raw materials, fuel and electricity have been reduced.

prior to the cultural revolution, the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi craved for things big and foreign. they opposed chairman mao's instructions for developing local small and medium-sized enterprises and suppressed the enthusiasm of various localities in building up industries with their own funds and materials. hupeh had only three small chemical fertilizer plants in 1965 and had to depend on other places to meet its needs. the insufficient supply of chemical fertilizer affected crop yields.

workers and cadres of the two provinces raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines after criticizing liu shao-chi's revisionist line during the cultural revolution. they have since resolutely carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line in building small chemical fertilizer plants.

machine building departments in both provinces are now capable of making complete sets of equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants. dozens of such plants were put into operation each year in honan in the last two years.

most of the small plants are run by counties and some by communes. located near the sources of raw material and the countryside, the small plants are better than the big plants in big cities in ensuring the timely supply of chemical fertilizer and reducing transportation cost.

the rapid expansion of coal and other basic industries in the past few years has promoted the growth of small chemical fertilizer plants in hupeh and honan, which in its turn has helped increase agricultural production.

hupeh province reaped a record grain harvest in 1973. its cotton output was 20 per cent more than that of 1972. honan, a major wheat producer in china, reaped a good harvest last year and is expecting another good harvest this summer.

the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has increased the socialist enthusiasm of the workers and cadres of the small plants.

many small plants in honan registered a 50 to 100 per cent output increase in the first five months of this year over the corresponding 1973 period.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met here this afternoon with the tokyo junior chamber inc. friendship visiting group of japan. leader of the delegation is tadashi okuyama, with joji tanaka, sakutaro kobayashi and tsunemoto goto as deputy leaders and with joji tanaka concurrently as secretary-general of the delegation. guests and hosts had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were yueh tai-heng, chia hsueh-chien, chin su-cheng and lu peng-fei.

the delegation had visited kwangchow, shanghai, soochow and nanking before it arrived here on june 15.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Delegation of Ishikawa Prefectural Assembly Members

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the japanese friendship delegation of ishikawa prefectural assembly members here this morning. leader of the delegation is matsutaro yata, with kizo kobayashi as the deputy leader and koichiro kawamura as the secretary-general.

leading members of chinese departments concerned including yueh tai-heng and wang wen-lin were present.

the delegation arrived in china on june 12 and toured kwangchow, shanghai and peking.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Tokyo Junior Chamber Inc. Friendship Visiting Group of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the tokyo junior chamber inc. friendship visiting group of japan with tadashi okuyama as the leader and joji tanaka, sakutaro kobayashi and tsunemoto goto as the deputy leaders.

present were yueh tai-heng and sun ping-hua.

CHINA AND KOREA

PLA Friendship Delegation Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1974)

the friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army with li ta, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff, as its leader and sun hung-chen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, as its deputy leader, returned here by air this morning after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff, wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang chih-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of departments concerned lu jen-tsan, hsueh shao-ching, tuan su-chuan, pei tsung-cheng and yin tso-chen.

also present were minister-counsellor li jae pil, deputy military attaches col. cha dong huan, lt. col. jang song bong and captain li sang u, of the korean embassy here.

Chinese People's Liberation Army Friendship Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 18, 1974)

the chinese people's liberation army friendship delegation with li ta as leader and sun hung-chen as deputy leader left here by special plane for home today after concluding its friendship visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff, and lt. general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, maj. general li si won, deputy director of the general political bureau, as well as officers and men of the korean people's army.

also present were liu chun-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim, and tieh lei, military attache of the chinese embassy here.

on june 15, charge d'affaires ad interim liu chun-pei gave a banquet for the forthcoming conclusion of the delegation's visit.

present at the banquet were colonel general kim chol man, lt. general pak jung guk, maj. general li si won, as well as leading members of other departments concerned.

speaking at the banquet, li ta, leader of the delegation, said: "we firmly support the korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

he said, "the korean people's army has thoroughly implemented the policy of 'turning the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the whole army, arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country', and has attained rapid development in military and political training, in the preparation against war and in various other fields of army building. it is staunchly defending the fruit of victory of its socialist fatherland."

he went on to say that "in the course of the struggle to oppose the imperialists' power politics and hegemony and to realize the far-reaching aims of communism, we are determined hereafter to strengthen unity with the korean people and the korean people's army and to support and help each other till final victory."

in his speech, lt. general pak jung guk referred to the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of korea and china. he said:

we will exert all our efforts to make this great friendship and militant solidarity continue to blossom.

lt. general pak jung guk said, "the korean and chinese people have realized deeply through their experiences that the destinies of the two peoples are inseparable. the korean and chinese people, who have shared weal and woe in their arduous revolutionary struggle for freedom and independence, will hold high the revolutionary banner of marxism-leninism and keep on fighting without cease, till we win final victory in the cause of realizing socialism and communism."

during its stay in korea, the chinese delegation visited mangyongdae, the native place of the great leader of the korean people president kim il sung. it also visited factories and enterprises, units of the korean people's army, military academies and colleges, the installations of the worker-peasant red guards and cultural and athletic establishments in pyongyang, wonsan and hamhung. the delegation was accorded warm welcome by the people and officers and men of the korean people's army wherever it went.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Which Old Tsarist "Tradition" Are the New Tsars Carrying On?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1974)

the former tsars' criminal history of aggression and expansion at sea has in recent years been openly trumpeted by the soviet revisionist clique as the "great", "excellent" and "glorious fighting tradition" of the soviet navy.

the soviet revisionist clique has shamelessly called on the soviet navy to "treasure" and "carry on this old tsarist tradition" of russia's military and feudal imperialist chieftains. these noisy exhortations by the new tsars show anew how throughly they have betrayed the glorious revolutionary tradition of the soviet proletariat and the glorious tradition of the great october socialist revolution.

which after all are the old tsarist "traditions" that the new tsars "treasure" and "carry on"?

one. the notorious policy of dominating at sea. the tsars of russia's past were guided by the logic that to dominate the world, it was necessary to dominate the

seas and oceans, which necessitated the possession of a powerful navy. during his reign (1682-1725), the russian tsar peter the first once said: "water areas -- that's what russia needs." he pointed out: "a monarch with only an army is like a person with one hand. only when possessing a navy too can he be like a person with two hands." in his bid to seize command of the sea, peter the first pressed hard to build up a powerful navy.

not only have the new tsars failed to criticize this policy of domination at sea pursued by the former tsars of russia but they hold it in high esteem and go out of their way to voice approval of it. soviet revisionist naval chieftains openly laud peter the first's buildup of a "powerful navy" as a "logical continuation in the development of the russian state." otherwise, "russia could not be ranked as a big power." they praised the then tsarist navy for its "particularly important role" in the "struggle for the division of the world and the redivision of the world."

the soviet revisionist clique, following the footprints of the old tsars, is feverishly expanding its navy, concentrating especially on its ocean-going offensive ability. it is stepping up the manufacture of missile-carrying nuclear submarines and the large-scale development of ocean-going surface warships of all kinds. in the past ten years soviet warship tonnage has nearly doubled. its general tonnage is placed second in the world after the united states, but it surpasses the latter in number of warships. apart from the four permanent soviet fleets of the baltic sea, the northern and the black sea and the pacific, the soviet revisionists now have a special permanent fleet in the mediterranean and a flotilla in the indian ocean. the age-long "dream" of the soviet union "to possess a mighty naval force worthy of a great maritime power has been realized", one soviet revisionist military chieftain boasted arrogantly.

two. the constant scramble for "the outlets to the sea" and "waterways". the russian tsar nicholas the second (1894-1917) once claimed: "russia has absolute need of an ice-free port, which should be on a continent and connected by a stretch of land to russia proper". in 1913, naval headquarters reported to the tsar that "the task" of the russian fleet "at sea" was "to defend russia's waterways", namely, "to ensure russia's free passage from the baltic sea to the atlantic, from the sea of japan to the pacific and from the black sea to the mediterranean." it has been the dream of all russian tsars in history to seize a passage on land leading to the indian ocean.

the new tsars justify this overseas expansionist plan of the old tsars by alleging that "the development of russian economy was blocked" at that time by "the lack of suitable outlets to the sea" and that the tsar's "opening of the way to the baltic" "was absolutely necessary for the normal development of the country".

the new tsars have in fact completely taken over the old tsarist "tradition" of aggression and expansion. in recent years, the soviet revisionist plan for expansion at sea has been to deploy its forces strategically to open up an arc-like maritime passage linking the three continents of europe, africa and asia through the black sea, the mediterranean, the indian ocean, the western pacific and the sea of japan. at present, the soviet revisionists keep some 50 warships in the soviet-u.s. keenly contested waters of the mediterranean, though at one time the number rose to over 90. to break through the u.s. ring, the soviet revisionists have seized rights to use a number of naval and air force bases in the east mediterranean region attempting to control the dardanelles and the bosporus straits which link the black sea and the mediterranean, and are expanding into the west mediterranean to vie for control of the strait of gibraltar, which links the mediterranean and the atlantic. lately the soviet revisionists have been feverishly trying to get a hand in the work of re-opening the suez canal in the hope of opening a maritime route for themselves from the black sea to the indian ocean via the mediterranean. in the indian ocean, the new tsars have managed to realize the old tsars' dream of stationing a fleet there. frequently the soviet revisionists have 20 to 30 warships there, more than the u.s. and british warships stationed there put together.

the soviet revisionists are also attempting to make real the old tsars' dream of opening a southern land route to the indian ocean. this was behind their attempt to further dismember pakistan by intriguing for the establishment of a "baluchistan" state. all this shows how they cherish the same ambitions as the former tsarist regime to seize outlets and routes to the pacific and atlantic oceans.

three. militaristic "maritime expeditions". in their contention for supremacy at sea in their own times, the old tsars launched a series of pirate-style "maritime expeditions", seizing the water areas and lands of other countries, and pillaging their wealth and resources. engels, teacher of the revolution, said of the former russian tsars' aggressive behaviour that they "are as treacherous as they are talented".

but, the new tsars sing hymns of praise to the old tsars and their plundering "maritime expeditions". they even go so far as to say that "the true story about the expeditions by our ancestors -- heroic navigators -- has handed down from ancient times", and that "since ancient times russian sailors have been famous for their loyalty to their motherland, devotion to their posts, bravery and heroism"; also that "our forefathers had already completed their maritime expeditions long before those countries which are now trying secure unlimited domination of the seas appeared on a map."

the shameless flattery of the old tsars is offered up by the soviet revisionist renegade clique for the purpose of carrying on and fostering the aggressive pirate-type

traditions of their forefathers. the difference lies in the scope: the old tsars' expeditions were limited to the baltic sea, the black sea and the sea of japan; the new tsars' expeditions cover all the water areas of the world. on the one hand, the soviet northern fleet and the baltic fleet sail into the atlantic, in coordination with the black sea fleet stationed in the mediterranean, intending to encircle europe from the sea; on the other, crossing the atlantic, they ply the caribbean sea and the gulf of mexico, challenging the united states. in the indian ocean, the soviet revisionist fleet has penetrated into the gulf areas in the west and entered the bay of bengal in the east, trying by every means to expand into the strait of malacca. this fleet poses a threat to both the middle-east countries, and the indo-pakistan sub-continent. in the pacific ocean, the soviet revisionist fleet has infiltrated from the sea of japan and the sea of okhotsk into the middle and west pacific. in this way, it is not only contending with the u.s. imperialism for domination of the pacific but also forms an encirclement around japan and threatens china.

in recent years, the soviet revisionist warships cruising the seas and oceans in large numbers have been perpetrating numerous unscrupulous deals. in 1971, the soviet navy made a show of force in the indian ocean while transporting munitions to support india in dismembering pakistan. during the middle east war last october, the soviet revisionists sent more warships into the mediterranean and tried to airlift troops to the middle east. the soviet revisionists, who have been continuously sending warships in large groups into the various oceans to carry out manoeuvres, directly threaten navigation on the open sea. large fleets of soviet revisionist fishing boats come and go at will in the territorial waters of other countries, plundering their maritime resources. soviet revisionist spy ships sail under various covers to collect military information and commit sabotaging activities. on the sino-soviet border, soviet ships frequently intrude into and make provocations in the territorial waters of china. in all this, the soviet revisionists have gone one better than the old tsars.

all these facts show that what the new tsars "treasure" and "advocate" is nothing more than the old tsarist "tradition" of aggression and expansion and contention for maritime hegemony. as for the ambitions for aggression and expansion on seas, the old and new tsars show themselves to be imbued with one and the same spirit.

the great lenin pointed out: "'world domination' is ...the substance of imperialist policy". although the russian tsarist imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism are rooted in the different historical periods, their dreams are identical: "world domination". the difference between them is that appetite of the new tsars is greater than that of the old tsars and their claws are longer.

the old tsars and their ambitions for hegemony and "tradition" of aggression were thoroughly buried by the roaring guns of

the great october socialist revolution fifty and more years ago. today, the imperialist features of the soviet revisionist new tsars are being revealed more clearly with each passing day, and their schemes for aggression and expansion are being strongly opposed by more and more countries and people. their ambitions are enormous. though they are fierce of visage, they are faint of heart. their strength does not match their will, and they face many obstacles. they will lose.

flaunting the tattered banners of the old tsars' aggression and expansion at sea the soviet revisionist new tsars are attempting to follow the old tsars' road of dominating the world. the fate that awaits them, however, is certain to be far more miserable than that the old tsars met with.

What Stuff Is "Alliance with USSR" Peddled by New Tsars

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1974)

the soviet revisionists recently masterminded a so-called international theoretical conference "alliance of the socialist countries and national liberation movements" at which they hysterically trumpeted about "alliance with the soviet union."

the new tsars lauded to the skies the advantages of such an alliance, alleging that "there can be no genuine national independence" without alliance between the developing countries and the soviet union, that alliance with the soviet union would "bring about social emancipation of all mankind".

is it really wonderful to have an alliance with the new tsars exclamation let facts speak for themselves.

the member nations of the so-called "socialist community" have an alliance with the soviet revisionists. what has it brought them? they are strictly controlled by the new tsars politically. those who voice discontent with such control are open to attack by the new tsars. in 1968, the new tsars were highly indignant with the czechoslovak leaders who expressed the slight desire to extricate themselves from the soviet revisionists' control. throwing the mask of "fraternity" to the four winds, the soviet revisionist overlords resorted to a hitlerite "blitzkrieg". they dispatch hundreds of thousands of their troops to effect armed occupation of czechoslovakia, a country "allied" to the new tsars. economically, the new tsars have forced

their "allies" to accept the system of so-called "international division of labour", "specialisation" and "integration", which virtually relegates these countries to function as processing plants for the new tsars and supply bases for fixed commodities, and allows them to be ruthlessly exploited and plundered. from 1955 to 1965 alone, the western press reports, through buying cheap and selling dear the soviet revisionists exploited their "fraternal countries" in east europe to the amount of 15,100 million u.s. dollars. if we compare soviet export prices to the eastern european countries with those to west germany, we can see that the soviet revisionists exploited these countries of an additional 3,900 million roubles from the 1961-1971 in the export of oil, iron ore, hard coal and ginned cotton to them. as a result of ruthless exploitation, the people's republic of mongolia incurred an exorbitant debt to the new tsars. this debt is close to 2,000 u.s. dollars per capita of the mongolian people. facts show that those who have an "alliance" with the new tsars are sure to be enslaved, exploited and plundered.

developing countries also serve as examples. india is a country which the soviet revisionists have made painstaking efforts on it for many years, and a so-called treaty of "peace, friendship and cooperation" has been concluded between them. but in india, the soviet revisionists have "held decisive sway" over a number of key enterprises. as the soviet union is one of the biggest creditors of india, "for every 100 rupees she receives in 'aid' and 'loans' from the soviet union, india has to pay back 160 rupees in the same year" in order to discount past credits. under the signboard of "helping the arab people firmly counter the aggressors", the soviet revisionists have frequently provided "aid" to arab countries, and tried to establish "friendship" with them. but in the past many years facts have made the arab people see more clearly the real features of the new tsars; the lessons for the egyptian people runs especially deep. the lebanese paper "al hayat" pointed out penetratingly: "this so-called (soviet) friendship and these aids and assistance, whose value and importance have been exaggerated, are among the most important elements and factors which have brought to the arab world numerous sufferings and miseries, contempt and humiliation, the loss of territory and dignity."

in sharp contrast to what the new tsars preach, the living reality is that any country which dares to oppose the new tsars' control, can win "genuine national independence" for itself and promote the cause of liberation. in the arab world, it is precisely because of the breakaway from soviet revisionist control and bondage that the arab people's struggle against the israeli aggressors is making progress.

making use of "alliances" to push the policy of aggression and expansion is another trick the new tsars picked up from the old tsars' arsenal. by taking advantage of the ukrainian people's fight for national independence, the

old tsars at that time made an alliance with the ukraine, finally taking it into their domain. under inducement from the old tsars, certain rulers in transcaucasia forged an alliance with tsarist russia and subsequently, met the same fate of annexation. at the time, when it was locked in rivalry for hegemony in europe, tsarist russia forged alliances now with some countries and then with others. whenever and wherever opportune, it did not hesitate to sell out its former allies.

lenin, great teacher of revolution, pointed out: "in the market-place it often happens that the vendor who shouts loudest and calls god to witness is the one with the shoddiest goods for sale." "alliance with the soviet union" peddled by the new tsars is just this sort of shoddy goods.

as the people of the whole world are awakening and the real features of the soviet revisionists continue being revealed, the market for its shoddy goods is shrinking with each passing day.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Amity Association Vice President Meets American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a friendly conversation today with all members of the tour of the west coast regional u.s.-china peoples friendship association led by michael seligman.

the american friends visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, chengchow and shihchiachuang after arriving in china on june 2. while in peking, they were honoured at a banquet given by yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Zairian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18,1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the zairian journalists delegation led by mpanu-mpanu bibanda, member of the political bureau of the popular revolutionary movement of zaire, director of the zairian press agency and president of the national journalists association.

present on the occasion were zairian ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda and his wife.

present also were director chu mu-chih and deputy director teng kang of the hsinhua news agency; peng hua, director of the information department of the foreign ministry; chen chun, a leading member of the "people's daily", and chang chen-tung, a leading member of the central broadcasting administrative bureau.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Foreign Minister Reiterates 200-Mile Maritime Right

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1974)

peru will firmly uphold its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the waters, the sea-bed and the sub-soil up to 200 miles from its coast. this was reiterated by peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor in a press statement on june 14 in caracas, according to a report from the venezuelan capital.

he was in caracas to attend a meeting in preparation for the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the battle of ayacucho and other events.

he said that "the basis for a new international law of the sea should be laid" at the forthcoming third u.n. conference on the law of the sea in caracas. he expressed the hope that the new international law of the sea would become an instrument of justice. "we believe that this new law must not become another hegemonic instrument of the developed and industrialised countries that have long plundered and exploited our natural resources," he said.

the peruvian paper "la nueva cronica" in its latest saturday supplement carried a signed article entitled "the law of the sea and 200 miles", a report from lima says. the article expounds the peruvian stand in defence of the 200-mile maritime right. it points out that "a confrontation of two antagonistic interests around the right of the sea exists": "on the one hand, the interests of the immense majority of small and medium-sized countries to maintain, protect, conserve and utilize the renewable and non-renewable natural resources and wealth in the waters, sea-bed and sub-soil of the seas adjacent to their coasts to the benefit of their peoples and whole mankind; on the other hand, the interests of the big powers to impose unrestricted freedom in the ocean space situated around the adjacent coasts of other countries in order to utilise their naval forces, their economic forces and their scientific and technical advantages to the almost exclusive benefit of the economic groups that determine their internal and international political actions or, in more exact terms, to the benefit of a specific state".

the article points out that peru's stand conforms to the criteria of military and economic security of the coastal states. these criteria "make obviously ridiculous. the old and traditional concept of the territorial sea on which the big powers tendentiously based themselves".

it says that the thesis of 200-mile maritime right has now been universally accepted.

"in the present world situation, the struggle for the sovereignty and jurisdiction over the sea, the sea-bed and the sub-soil up to 200 miles is a fundamental struggle in defence of the interests of the third world," the article says.

Latin Americans Uphold 200-Mile Maritime Right

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1974)

the developed countries' plunder of the marine resources of third world countries has been denounced by members of some latin american delegations to the forthcoming u.n. conference on the law of the sea and by latin american jurists. these latin americans also reiterate their stand in defence of the 200-mile maritime right.

by virtue of technological superiority, the developed countries for centuries exercised a virtual monopoly of the marine resources falling both within and outside the jurisdiction of coastal states, said pollard, councillor

of the guyana foreign ministry and member of the guyana delegation to the coming caracas conference, in an article published in the guyanese paper "new nation". the result was "the exploitation of the living resources of the sea at the cost of depriving a protein-deficient third world of a reasonable share thereof", he said.

alejandro sobarzo, member of the mexican delegation to the caracas conference, said in a press statement: "mexico is going to the conference to struggle so that the developing countries will be masters of and can exploit the natural resources in areas extending to 200 miles from their coasts."

he accused those powers with big fishing fleets of attempting to continue their operations within what is known as the "high seas" by taking advantage of the mechanical and technical limitations of the developing coastal countries. mexico is not interested in terminology -- patrimonial sea, territorial or economic zone -- what is important is the legal sovereignty each coastal state should have over the waters under its jurisdiction, he said.

in a press interview in rio de janeiro on june 18, chilean jurist edmundo vargas carreno stressed the importance of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea to the developing countries. he said that the right of the sea is one of the links of latin american unity. the doctrine that each coastal state can exercise sovereignty over the natural resources in its waters, the sea-bed and the sub-soil thereof up to 200 miles has been accepted by various countries in practice, he said.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X741231 001
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680